

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS FOR THE
SULLYS HILL WILDLIFE REFUGE
1917-1932

554338

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1159/14 Top

June 30, 1934.

Data Relative to

DEER

at Sullys Hill Game Preserve, North Dakota,

since time of its establishment.

Original Herd -

In May, 1917, four deer (whitetails) - 1 buck and 3 does - were received at the preserve from the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo, N. Dak. 1 doe died shortly after being liberated (injured in crating).

2 fawns were born that year.

On preserve close of Calendar Year 1917 - 5 deer (1 buck, 2 does, and 2 fawns).

^{Dec} Calendar Year 1918 - At end of year 6 deer were reported on Preserve. Probably one fawn was born that season.

Calendar Year 1919 - 6 deer were again reported on the preserve and it was stated that fawns were not included.

Calendar Year 1920 - Only three deer were reported on the preserve. No data regarding any losses.

Calendar Year 1921 - Three deer were again reported on the preserve - No record available regarding fawns. It is stated that one female, a pet, came frequently to the headquarters in winter. The other deer were said to stay on north side of park and were rarely seen. They remained in dense underbrush.

Calendar Year 1922 - Nothing further reported regarding the deer except that it was estimated that five remained on the preserve. No statement regarding fawns in records.

*sealed
over*

Deer on Hollys Hill Game Preserve (Continued):

Calendar Year 1923 - Two deer were reported seen together at one time. It was not possible to state whether one of these was a buck. So far as known, the doe that frequented headquarters did not have a fawn in 1923; however, it is possible that she had a fawn and that it died soon after birth, but there was no sign of a dead fawn. While only two deer were seen at one time, there was no evidence showing clearly that deaths had occurred, so it was estimated that five deer were still on the preserve.

Calendar Year 1924 - While it was supposed that there were five (and possibly six) deer on the preserve and no known losses occurred, only one deer was seen at a time (the one that stayed in the picnic grounds) so only one deer was reported on the preserve at the close of the calendar year.

Calendar Year 1925 - In September, a fine two-year old buck was donated to the preserve by Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Fisher, of Hensler, N. Dak. He was a fine pet. At the close of the calendar year there were on the preserve the two year old buck and the doe that had been on the preserve for some years. (The doe may have been 10 years old, or possibly not more than 8.)

Calendar Year 1926 - The doe died on June 26, twelve days after she give birth to twin fawns. One of the fawns died a few minutes after birth. The other fawn was fed milk from a bottle as it seemed weak and the mother had little or no milk for it. The best of care was taken of this fawn but it died when it was four days old. The mother had good teeth and was in fair condition. She had been fed grain and cut-up vegetables from once to twice a day all winter. It was believed that her death was due to the fact that she was about 10 years old and had not raised any young for some years, or possibly had not raised any young at all.

At the close of the calendar year there remained on the preserve the buck deer - 3 yrs. old - a very fine animal.

Calendar Year 1927 - On the preserve, only the buck - 4 years old.

Deer at Sullys Hill Game Preserve (Continued):

Calendar Year 1928 - The same buck - now 5 years old.

Calendar Year 1929 - Two young bucks were received from the Upper Mississippi River Refuge on October 4.

✓ The small herd on December 31, 1929, consisted of
✓ One buck - 6 yrs. old
3 (2 young bucks - fawns of 1929 - Total, 3.

Calendar Year 1930 - In July, two young deer, fawns of 1930, (a buck and a doe) were received from Duluth, Minn. Sent as donations from the Minnesota State Game Commission.

✓ Sept. 2 - a large 2-year old buck deer was brought to the preserve from Sykeston, N. Dak. (about 60 miles southwest of Fort Totten). This animal was donated by the State Game Commission.

✓ October 29 - A large 1930 female fawn was received from Wilton, N. Dak. This animal was also donated by the State Game Commission.

✓ In November, two female deer (fawns of 1930) were purchased from A. H. Erickson, Wilton, N. Dak.

Herd on December 31, 1930, consisted of -

Bucks

1 - 7-yr. old (Hensler deer)
1 - 2-yr. old (Sykeston deer)
2 - yearling bucks (Upper Miss.)
1 - Fawn of 1930 (Duluth)

5

Does

1 large 1930 fawn (Wilton)
1 fawn of 1930 (Duluth)
2 fawns (purchased - Wilton)

4

✓ Total in herd - 9 - (5 males & 4 females)

Deer at Sullys Hill Game Preserve (Continued):

Calendar Year 1931

2 * In March, the 8-year old buck "Ned" (obtained from Hensler, N. Dak., in 1925), and a 2-year old buck named "Royal" (supposed to be one of the young bucks shipped from the Upper Mississippi River Refuge in 1929) were shipped to the National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C. Both of these deer were pets.

In March, one of the female fawns bought in the fall of 1930 from A. H. Erickson had to be shot as it had been injured by slipping on the ice.

*injured
shot*
April 2, the second female fawn bought in the fall of 1930 from A. H. Erickson also had to be shot as she had been badly injured - two legs were broken. It is not known just how she received the injuries but it is believed that she slipped and fell on the ice when the first leg was broken, and the second leg was broken while the animal was held in the bird house for treatment, possibly broken when struggling to rise.

On November 12, 4 deer were received at the preserve, donated from Valley City Park, N. Dak. They were - 3 does (a 3-yr. old, a 2-yr. old, and a small 2-yr. old or a large yearling) and a buck fawn of 1931.

1 deer
On December 5, the smallest doe received from Valley City Park was found dead. Death was caused by injuries received from another deer. It was evident the small doe had been knocked down and jumped on though no one saw the attack.

Deer in the herd at the close of the calendar year -

<u>Bucks</u>	<u>Does</u>
1 - 3-yr. old (Sykeston deer)	1 - 3-yr. old (from Valley City Park)
1 - 2-yr. old (from Upper Miss.)	1 - 2-yr. old (" " " ")
1 - 1½ yrs. old ("Steve" from Duluth)	1 - 1½ yrs. old ("Tillie" from Duluth)
1 - Fawn of 1931 (from Valley City Park)	1 - 1½ " " (from Wilton, N. Dak.)
<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

See 31 ✓
Total - 8 (4 bucks & 4 does)

*Note: One of the deer shipped to the Nat'l Zoological Park (believed to have been the older deer "Ned") died at the Zoo on July 14, 1933. This deer was 10 years old in 1933. The other deer shipped to the Nat'l Zoological Park (believed to be the one named "Royal" from Upper Miss. Refuge) is still living at the Zoo. Is now 5 years old.

Note: Later informed that "Ned" and "Royal" still living. Animal that died was a whitetailed doe.

Deer at Sullys Hill Game Preserve (Continued):

Calendar Year 1932

Deer in herd at close of calendar year:

<u>Bucks</u>	<u>Does</u>
1 - 4-yr. old (Sykeston deer)	1 - 4-yr. old (from Valley City Park)
1 - 3-yr. old (from Upper Miss.)	1 - 3-yr. old (" " " ")
1 - 2 yrs. old ("Steve" from Duluth)	1 - 2-yr. old ("Tillie" from Duluth)
1 - Yearling (from Valley City Park)	1 - 2-yr. old (from Wilton)
2 - fawns of 1932	1 - fawn of 1932
<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>

Dec 31 ✓
Total - 11 (6 bucks and 5 does)

Note: It is mentioned in reports that 3 deer were not seen for most of the year. It is presumed that these three were the Sykeston deer, the Upper Miss. deer, and the doe from Wilton.

Calendar Year 1933

Deer in herd at close of calendar year:

<u>Bucks</u>	<u>Does</u>
1 - 3-yr. old ("Steve" from Duluth)	1 - 3-yr. old ("Tillie" from Duluth)
1 - 2-yr. old (from Valley City Park)	1 - 4-yr. old (from Valley City Park)
1 - Yearling	1 - Yearling

2 fawns
Dec 31 ✓
Total - 8 (3 bucks, 3 does, and 2 fawns)

One doe died in May. We have assumed this to be the oldest Valley City deer. Three disappeared. We have assumed these to be the three mentioned in Note above.

One yearling buck was sold and shipped to A. R. Johnson, Ironton, Ohio. It died soon after arriving at point of destination.

Deer at Sullys Hill Game Preserve (Continued):

Herd on June 30, 1934:

Bucks

1 - 4-yr. old ("Steve" from Duluth)
1 - 3-yr. old (from Valley City)
1 - 2-yr. old

Does

1 - 5-yr. old (from Valley City)
1 - 4-yr. old ("Tillie" from Duluth)
1 - 2-yr. old

2 yearlings (not informed as to sex) (1 buck)
2 fawns (" " " " " ")

✓
Total - 10 (3 bucks, 3 does, 2 yearlings, 2 fawns)

(12 or 13)

4 or 5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

IN REPLY REFER TO

Sullys Hill Game Preserve,
Ft. Totten, N. Dak.,
Aug. 31, 1932.

Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed are the copies of the buffalo report that were to be returned to the Washington Office. I am very glad to receive the other copy of the buffalo record which makes it possible for me to keep a more accurate record of the animals that are kept at the Preserve, disposed of and so in in the future.

The oldest cow has been crossed off as the one slaughtered with the deformed hind leg. It is believed that she was the oldest cow because she was the largest, the meanest acting cow and had to be watched the most or in other words she was the most dangerous of the cows. The older the buffalo get as a rule the more ill tempered they become.

Six calves were raised during the summer of 1931. The cow that died was to the best of my knowledge the smallest cow. As near as could be decided, she was the youngest cow or the three year old.

As has been marked in pencil on the report for 1924 under removal of animals from the Preserve; The hides and heads went with the rest of the buffalos that were sold to Nelson & Shipman Meat Market and also the one sold to the Odd Fellows Lodge. I did not look this up in the records as it is not known if it is here in the files yet but I looked after the slaughtering of the two buffalo and to the best of my knowledge the hides and heads were sold with the meat as part of the buffalos.

With the kindest of regards, I am;

Very truly yours,

Wesley D. Parker.

U.S. Res. Protector.



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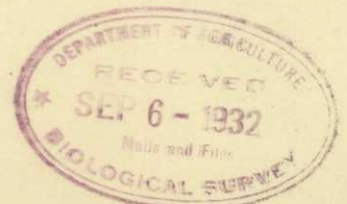
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one sold to the Odd Fellows Lodge. I did not look this up in the records
as it is not known if it is here in the files yet but I looked after the
slaughtering of the two buffalo and to the best of my knowledge the hides
and heads were sold with the meat as part of the buffalo.

With the kindest of regards, I am;

Very truly yours,

Wendell D. Burker

U.S. Res. Protector.



August 18, 1932.

BUFFALO

Sullys Hill Game Preserve,

North Dakota.

Calves Born - 1919-1932, inclusive.

1919 - 1 (male) ✓
1920 - None ✓
1921 - 3 ✓ (2 males - 1 female) (One born in October.)
1922 - 2 (1 male - 1 female) The female was born in May - died in
July. Male was born in October.
1923 - 2 ✓ (1 male - 1 female)
1924 - 1 ✓ (Female)
1925 - 4 ✓ (2 males - 2 females)
1926 - 3 ✓ (One of these calves was born in early summer and died in
September. Left, 1 male and 1 female)
1927 - 5 ✓ (4 males - 1 female) (One of these calves was born in Sept.)
1928 - 4 ✓ (2 males - 2 females)
1929 - 3 ✓ (Males) (one of these calves born in Sept.)
1930 - 2 ✓ (1 male - 1 female)
1931 - 6 ✓ (3 males - 3 females)
1932 - 4 ✓

Total - 40 (21 males - 14 females - 5 not recorded.)

August 18, 1932.

BUFFALO

Sullys Hill Game Preserve.

North Dakota.

Showing animals in herd at close of each
calendar year, 1919-31, inclusive,
and up to August 18, 1932.

Close of Calendar Year 1919.
(1 calf born)

Bulls

- 1 Bull - 5½ years old (Original herd)
- 1 Bull - 1½ " " " "
- 1 Calf of 1919

Cows

- 1 Old cow "Kate" - 16 years old
- 1 Cow - 4½ years old
- 1 Cow - 3½ " "
- 1 Heifer - 2½ years old
- (All females were in original herd)

Total - Close of 1919 - 7 ✓

Close of Calendar Year 1920.

No calves born in this year.

Bulls

- 1 Bull 6½ years old (Original herd)
- 1 Bull - 2½ years old " "
- 1 Bull - 1½ " " (Calf of 1919)

Cows

- 1 Old cow "Kate" - 17 yrs. (Original herd)
- 1 Cow - 5½ yrs. old - " "
- 1 Cow - 4½ yrs. old - " "
- 1 Heifer - 3½ yrs. old " "

Total - - - 7 ✓

Close of Calendar Year 1921

(3 calves born in this year)

Bulls

- 1 Bull - 7½ yrs. old (Original herd)
- 1 Bull - 3½ " " " "
- 1 Bull - 2½ " " (Calf of 1919)

Cows

- 1 Old cow "Kate" - 18 yrs. old (Orig. herd.)
- 1 Cow - 6½ yrs. old - " "
- 1 Cow - 5½ " " " "
- 1 Cow - 4½ " " " "

2 Calves of 1921.

1 Calf of 1921.

Total - 10 ✓

Buffalo - Sully Hill Game Preserve, N. Dak.,
 showing animals in herd at close of each
 calendar year - 1919-21, inc., and in 1932.
 (Continued)

Close of Calendar Year 1922

(2 calves born - 1 died)

Bulls

1 Bull - 8½ yrs. old (Orig. herd)
 1 Bull - 4½ " " "
 1 Bull - 3½ " " (Calf of 1919)
 2 Yearlings - (Calves of 1921)
 1 Calf of 1922

Cows

1 Old cow "Kate" - 19 yrs. old (Orig. herd)
 1 Cow - 7½ yrs old. " "
 1 Cow - 6½ " " " "
 1 Cow - 5½ " " " "
 1 Yearling - (Calf of 1921)

Total - 11 ✓

Close of Calendar Year 1923

(2 calves born)

Bulls

* 1 Bull - 9½ yrs. old (Orig. herd)
 1 Bull - 5½ " " "
 ** 1 Bull - 4½ " " (Calf of 1919)
 *** 2 Bulls - 3½ " " (Calves of 1921)
 1 Yearling (Calf of 1922)
 1 Calf of 1923

Cows

1 Old cow "Kate" - 20 yrs. old (Orig. herd)
 1 Cow - 8½ yrs. old -- " "
 1 Cow - 7½ " " -- " "
 1 Cow - 6½ " " -- " "
 1 Cow - 2 yrs. old (Calf of 1921)
 1 Calf of 1923

Total - 13 ✓

Removed in 1924

- * This bull - Killed Dec. 14, 1924, and sold as meat to Nelson & Shipman Meat Market, Devils Lake, N. Dak. (then 10½ yrs. old) Price, \$150. ~~Head & head~~
~~not sold with animal.~~ ✓
- ** This bull killed Dec. 14, 1924, and sold as meat to Odd Fellows Lodge of Devils Lake, N. D. (animal then 5½ years old) - Price, \$150. ~~(Head and head and~~
~~not sold with animal.)~~ ✓
- *** One of these bulls - donated to Minot City Park, N. D. Taken from preserve Oct. 21, 1924, by Asst. Supt. of the Park. Removed by truck. Named "Colonel Sully". When taken to Minot City Park was 3½ yrs. old. He died in February, 1929 - age 9 years. ✓

Under 4 calves sent with animal of 1922

**Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, N. D.,
Herds at close calendar years (contd.)**

Close of Calendar Year 1924

(1 calf born this year) ✓

Bulls

- 1 - 6½ yrs. old (Original herd)
- * 1 - 3 yrs. old (Calf of 1921)
- ** 1 - 2 yrs. old (Calf of 1922)
- 1 - Yearling (Calf of 1923)

Cows

- 1 - Old cow "Kate" - 21 yrs. old (Orig. herd)
- 1 - 9½ years old (Original herd)
- 1 - 8½ " " " "
- 1 - 7½ " " " "
- 1 - 3 years old (Calf of 1921)
- 1 - Yearling (Calf of 1923)
- 1 - Calf of 1924

Total - 11 ✓

Disposed of in 1925

* This animal was killed in October, 1925, dressed at the Preserve, and sold to C. A. Halseth, Warwick, N. D. Animal was then 4½ years old. Price, \$150. ✓

** This animal was sold as meat; was killed at the preserve Dec. 20, 1925. Bought by Welker & Franklin, Butchers, Redfield, S. D. - Price, \$150. Was born in Oct., 1922 - 3 years old when killed. ✓

Close of Calendar Year 1925

(4 calves born in this year)

Bulls

- 1 - 7½ yrs. old (Orig. herd)
- * 1 - 2 yrs. old (Calf of 1923)
- 2 - Calves of 1925

Cows

- ** 1 Old Cow "Kate" - 22 yrs. old. (Orig. herd)
- 1 - 10½ yrs. old - - - - - " "
- 1 - 9½ " " - - - - - " "
- 1 - 8½ " " - - - - - " "
- 1 - 4 years old (Calf of 1921)
- 1 - 2 " " (Calf of 1923)
- 1 - Yearling - (Calf of 1924)
- 2 - Calves of 1925

Total - 13 ✓

Disposed of in 1926

- * Donated to Duluth, Minn., Zoo. Shipped on Dec. 11, 1926 - 3½ yrs. old when shipped. Weighed crated - 1 ton Buffalo, 1400 lbs. - Crate, 600 lbs. ✓
- ** "Kate" died in April, 1926. Age, 23 years.

Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, S. D.
Herds at close of calendar years (contd.)

Close of Calendar Year 1926

(3 calves born this year - 1 died) ✓

Bulls

Herd bull - 8½ yrs. old (Orig. herd)
1 - 1½ yrs. old (Calf of 1925)
1 - 1½ yrs. old (Calf of 1925)
**1 - Calf of 1926

Cows

1 - 11½ yrs. old --- (Original herd)
1 - 10½ " " --- " "
1 - 9½ " " --- " "
1 - 5 " " --- (Calf of 1921)
1 - 3½ " " --- (Calf of 1923)
*1 - 2½ " " --- (Calf of 1924)
**2 - 1½ " " --- (Calves of 1925)
**1 - Calf of 1926

Total in herd - 13 ✓

Disposed of in 1927

*In December, 1927, this animal (then 3½ yrs. old) was donated to
Minot City Park, N. Dak. ✓

**In November, 1927, a yearling male and a yearling female (Calves of
1926) and a 2 year old cow (Calf of 1925) were presented to the State Game
Preserve at Turtle Mountain. Animals were removed by truck, Dec. 1, 1927) ✓

Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, N. D.
Herds close of calendar years (contd.)

Close of Calendar Year - 1927

(5 calves born this year) ✓

Bulls

Herd bull - 9½ yrs. old (Original herd)

(1 - 2½ yrs. old (Calf of 1925)
• (1 - " " " " " ")

•• 4 - Calves of 1927 •••

Cows

*** 1 - 13½ yrs. old (Original herd)
1 - 11½ " " " "
1 - 10½ " " " "

1 - 6 yrs. old (Calf of 1921)
1 - 4 " " (Calf of 1923)
1 - 2½ " " (Calf of 1925)

••1 - Calf of 1927

Total in Herd - 14 ✓

Disposed of in 1928

* Sold and killed for use as meat - Purchased by Thompson & Halseth Meat Market, Aneta, N. Dak. - Price \$55.00 - Dec., 1928 - Age of animal when killed, 3½ years. ✓

**December, 1928: Two calves of 1927 - (1 male and 1 female) sent to Smyth County Fair Association, Marion, Va. One sold at \$50.00; one donated. ✓

* * * One old cow and her calf of 1927 (both deformed) killed for use as meat, December, 1928. The cow was sold to W. D. Parker - Price, \$55.00. Bull calf sold to R. G. Nicoll, McHenry, N. Dak., Price, \$55.00. ✓

Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, N. D.
Herds at close of calendar years (contd.)

Close of Calendar Year - 1929.

(4 calves born in this year) ✓

Bulls

Herd bull - 10½ yrs. old (Original herd)

****1 - 3½ yrs. old - (Calf of 1925)

** 2 - Yearlings (Calves of 1927)

** 2 - Calves of 1928

Cows

~~1 - 13½ yrs. old (Original herd)~~

1 - 12½ " " " "

1 - 11½ " " " "

1 - 7 " " (Calf of 1921)

1 - 5 " " (" " 1923)

1 - 3½ " " (" " 1925)

* 2 - Calves of 1928

Total in Herd - 13 ✓

Disposed of in 1929

*One female calf of 1928 sold to H. Conitz, Jan., 1929 for propagating purposes - Price, \$70.00.

**One two-year old bull (Calf of 1927) shipped to Minot City Park, N. Dak., March 26, 1929. Donated. ✓

Dec. 31, 1929:

/ ***One year-and-a-half old male (Calf of 1928) sold to H. Conits, Blue Grass, N. Dak., for breeding purposes. One calf of 1928 donated to State Game Department of Arizona. Shipped to Flagstaff, Ariz., November 25, 1929. ✓

**** This animal evidently the one sold to W. D. Parker for use as meat. Price, \$30.00. Killed by Mr. Parker Dec. 15, 1929. Age of animal at that time 4½ yrs. old. (Calf of 1925) ✓

Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, N. D.
Herds at close of calendar year (contd.)

Close of Calendar Year 1929.

(3 calves born in this year) ✓

Bulls

Herd bull - 11½ yrs. old - (Orig. herd)

1 - 2 yrs. old (Calf of 1927)

* 3 - Calves of 1929.

Cows

~~1 - 14½ yrs. old - - (Original herd)~~

~~1 - 13½ " " " "~~

~~1 - 12½ " " " "~~

1 - 8 " " (Calf of 1921)

1 - 6½ " " (Calf of 1923)

1 - 4½ " " (Calf of 1925)

1 - Yearling (Calf of 1928)

Total - 11 ✓

Disposed of in 1930

*One calf of 1929 shipped to Zoo at Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 29, 1930. ✓

Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, N. Dak.
Herds at close of calendar years (contd.)

Close of Calendar Year 1930.

(2 calves born this year) ✓

Bulls

Cows

Herd bull - 12½ yrs. old (Orig. herd)	1 - 10½ yrs. old - - - (Orig. herd)
1 - 3 yrs. old (Calf of 1927)	1 - 14½ yrs. old - - - " "
	1 - 13½ " " - - - " "
* 2 - Yearlings (Calves of 1929)	1 - 9 yrs. old (Calf of 1921)
1 - Calf of 1930	1 - 7½ " " (Calf of 1923)
	1 - 5½ " " (Calf of 1925)
	** 1 - 2 yrs. old (Calf of 1928)
	1 - Calf of 1930.

Total in herd - 12 ✓

Disposed of in 1931

- * One of these calves of 1929 shipped to Watertown, N. Y., Zoo Feb. 2, 1931.
One shipped to Zoo at Marshfield, Wis. Both animals donated.
Animal to Wis., shipped March 11, 1931. ✓

- ** One cow was found dead in October, 1931. ✓

Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, N. Dak.
Herds at close of calendar years (contd.)

Close of Calendar Year 1931.

(6 calves born this year) ✓

Bulls

Herd bull - 13½ yrs. old (Orig. herd)
*1 - 4 yrs. old (Calf of 1927)
1 - Yearling (Calf of 1930)
3 - Calves of 1931.

Cows

~~1 - 16½ yrs. old - (Orig. herd)~~
1 - 15½ yrs. old - - " "
1 - 14½ " " - - " "
1 - 10 " " - - (Calf of 1921)
1 - 8½ " " - - (Calf of 1923)
1 - 6½ " " - - (Calf of 1925)
~~1 - 3 " " - (Calf of 1928)~~
1 - Yearling (Calf of 1930)
** 3 - Calves of 1931.

Total in herd - 15 ✓

Removed in 1932 to date (August, 1932)

*This animal was shipped to the Zoo at Duluth, Minn., March 30, 1932. ✓
Donated. (Almost 5 yrs old when transferred)

** One of these calves shipped to Zoo at Duluth, Minn., March 30, 1932. ✓

One cow found dead - 1931.

Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, N. Dak.
Herds at close of calendar years (contd.)

Calendar Year 1932 to date - Aug. 15, 1932.

(4 calves born in this year) ✓

<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Cows</u>
Old bull - 14 yrs. old (Orig. herd) (Born, May, 1918.)	1 - 12 yrs. old (Original herd) 1 - 16 " " " " 1 - 15 " " " "
1 - 2 yrs. old (Calf of 1930)	1 - 11 " " (Calf of 1921)
1 - 2 yrs. old " " " (Received from Wind Cave, May, 1932.)	1 - 9 " " (" " 1923) 1 - 7 " " (Calf of 1925)
3 - Yearlings - Calves of 1931.	1 - 4 " " (Calf of 1928) 1 - 2 " " (Calf of 1930)
	2 - Yearlings (Calves of 1931)

4 Calves of 1932 ✓

Total in Herd Aug. 15, 1932 - 18 ✓

August 18, 1932.

BUFFALO

Sullys Hill Game Preserve.

North Dakota.

Showing animals in herd at close of each
calendar year, 1919-31, inclusive,
and up to August 18, 1932.

Close of Calendar Year 1919.

(1 calf born)

Bulls

- 1 Bull - $5\frac{1}{2}$ years old (Original herd)
- 1 Bull - $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "
- 1 Calf of 1919

Cows

- 1 Old cow "Kate" - 16 years old
- 1 Cow - $4\frac{1}{2}$ years old
- 1 Cow - $3\frac{1}{2}$ " "
- 1 Heifer - $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old
- (All females were in original herd)

Total - Close of 1919 - 7

Close of Calendar Year 1920.

No calves born in this year.

Bulls

- 1 Bull $6\frac{1}{2}$ years old (Original herd)
- 1 Bull - $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old " "
- 1 Bull - $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " (Calf of 1919)

Cows

- 1 Old cow "Kate" -17 yrs. (Original herd)
- 1 Cow - $5\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old - " "
- 1 Cow - $4\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old - " "
- 1 Heifer - $3\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old " "

Total - - - 7

Close of Calendar Year 1921

(3 calves born in this year)

Bulls

- 1 Bull - $7\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old (Original herd)
- 1 Bull - $3\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "
- 1 Bull - $2\frac{1}{2}$ " " (Calf of 1919)
- 2 Calves of 1921.

Cows

- 1 Old cow "Kate" - 18 yrs. old (Orig. herd.)
- 1 Cow - $6\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old - " "
- 1 Cow - $5\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "
- 1 Cow - $4\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "
- 1 Calf of 1921.

Total - 10

Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, N. Dak.,
showing animals in herd at close of each
calendar year - 1919-31, inc., and in 1932.
(Continued)

Close of Calendar Year 1922

(2 calves born - 1 died)

Bulls

1 Bull - 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old (Orig. herd)
1 Bull - 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "
1 Bull - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " (Calf of 1919)
2 Yearlings - (Calves of 1921)
1 Calf of 1922

Cows

1 Old cow "Kate" - 19 yrs. old (Orig. herd)
1 Cow - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs old. " "
1 Cow - 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "
1 Cow - 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "
1 Yearling - (Calf of 1921)

Total - 11

Close of Calendar Year 1923

(2 calves born)

Bulls

* 1 Bull - 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old (Orig. herd)
1 Bull - 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "
** 1 Bull - 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " (Calf of 1919)
*** 2 Bulls - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " (Calves of 1921)
1 Yearling (Calf of 1922)
1 Calf of 1923

Cows

1 Old cow "Kate" - 20 yrs. old (Orig. herd)
1 Cow - 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old - - " "
1 Cow - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " - - " "
1 Cow - 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " - - " "
1 Cow - 2 yrs. old (Calf of 1921)
1 Calf of 1923

Total - 13

Removed in 1924

- * This bull - killed Dec. 14, 1924, and sold as meat to Nelson & Shipman Meat Market, Devils Lake, N. Dak. (then 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old) Price, \$150. ~~Hide and head not sold with animal.~~
- ** This bull killed Dec. 14, 1924, and sold as meat to Odd Fellows Lodge of Devils Lake, N. D. (animal then 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ years old) - Price, \$150. ~~Hide and head not sold with animal.~~
- *** One of these bulls - donated to Minot City Park, N. D. Taken from preserve Oct. 21, 1924, by Asst. Supt. of the Park. Removed by truck. Named "Colonel Sully". When taken to Minot City Park was 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old. He died in February, 1929 - aged 8 years.

Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, N. D.,
Herds at close calendar years (contd.)

Close of Calendar Year 1924

(1 calf born this year)

Bulls

- 1 - 6½ yrs. old (Original herd)
- * 1 - 3 yrs. old (Calf of 1921)
- ** 1 - 2 yrs. old (Calf of 1922)
- 1 - Yearling (Calf of 1923)

Cows

- 1 - Old cow "Kate" - 21 yrs. old (Orig. herd)
- 1 - 9½ years old (Original herd)
- 1 - 8½ " " " "
- 1 - 7½ " " " "
- 1 - 3 years old (Calf of 1921)
- 1 - Yearling (Calf of 1923)
- 1 - Calf of 1924

Total - 11

Removed in 1925

* This animal was killed in October, 1925, dressed at the Preserve, and sold to C. A. Halseth, Warwick, N. D. Animal was then 4½ years old. Price, \$150.

** This animal was sold as meat; was killed at the preserve Dec. 20, 1925. Bought by Welker & Franklin, Butchers, Redfield, S. D. - Price, \$150. Was born in Oct., 1922 - 3 years old when killed.

Close of Calendar Year 1925

(4 calves born in this year)

Bulls

- 1 - 7½ yrs. old (Orig. herd)
- * 1 - 2 yrs. old (Calf of 1923)
- 2 - Calves of 1925

Cows

- ** 1 Old Cow "Kate" - 22 yrs. old. (Orig. herd)
- 1 - 10½ yrs. old - - - - - " "
- 1 - 9½ " " - - - - - " "
- 1 - 8½ " " - - - - - " "
- 1 - 4 years old (Calf of 1921)
- 1 - 2 " " (Calf of 1923)
- 1 - Yearling - (Calf of 1924)
- 2 - Calves of 1925

Total - 13

Removed in 1926

* Donated to Duluth, Minn., Zoo. Shipped on Dec. 11, 1926 - 3½ yrs. old when shipped. Weighed crated - 1 ton: Buffalo, 1400 lbs.-Crate, 600 lbs.

** "Kate" died in April, 1926, Age, 23 years.

Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, S. D.
Herds at close of calendar years (contd.)

Close of Calendar Year 1926

(3 calves born this year - 1 died)

Bulls

Herd bull - $8\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old (Orig. herd)
1 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old (Calf of 1925)
1 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old (Calf of 1925)
** 1 - Calf of 1926

Cows

1 - $11\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old - - - (Original herd)
1 - $10\frac{1}{2}$ " " - - - " "
1 - $9\frac{1}{2}$ " " - - - " "
1 - 5 " " - - - (Calf of 1921)
1 - $3\frac{1}{2}$ " " - - - (Calf of 1923)
*1 - $2\frac{1}{2}$ " " - - - (Calf of 1924)
**2 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " - - - (Calves of 1925)
**1 - Calf of 1926

Total in herd - 13

Disposed of in 1927

*In December, 1927, this animal (then $3\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old) was donated to Minot City Park, N. Dak.

**In November, 1927, a yearling male and a yearling female (Calves of 1926) and a 2 year old cow (Calf of 1925) were presented to the State Game Preserve at Turtle Mountain. Animals were removed by truck, Dec. 1, 1927.

Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, N. D.
Herds close of calendar years (contd.)

Close of Calendar Year - 1927

(5 calves born this year)

Bulls

Cows

Herd bull - 9½ yrs. old (Original herd) *** 1 - 12½ yrs. old (Original herd)

1 - 11½ " " " "

1 - 10½ " " " "

(1 - 2½ yrs. old (Calf of 1925)

* (1 - " " " " " ")

1 - 6 yrs. old (Calf of 1921)

1 - 4 " " (Calf of 1923)

1 - 2½ " " (Calf of 1925)

* 4 - Calves of 1927 ***

** 1 - Calf of 1927

Total in Herd - 14

Disposed of in 1928

* Sold and killed for use as meat - Purchased by Thompson & Halseth Meat Market, Aneta, N. Dak. - Price \$55.00 - Dec., 1928 - Age of animal when killed, 3½ years.

**December, 1928: Two calves of 1927 - (1 male and 1 female) sent to Smyth County Fair Association, Marion, Va. One sold at \$50.00; one donated.

* * * One old cow and her calf of 1927 (both deformed) killed for use as meat, December, 1928. The cow was sold to W. D. Parker - Price, \$55.00. Bull calf sold to R. G. Nicoll, McHenry, N. Dak., Price, \$55.00.

Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, N. D.
Herds at close of calendar years (contd.)

Close of Calendar Year - 1928.

(4 calves born in this year)

Bulls

Cows

Herd bull - 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old (Original herd)	1 - 10$\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old (Original herd)
****1 - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old - (Calf of 1925)	1 - 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "
** 2 - Yearlings (Calves of 1927)	1 - 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "
** 2 - Calves of 1928	1 - 7 " " (Calf of 1921)
	1 - 5 " " (" " 1923)
	1 - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " (" " 1925)
	* 2 - Calves of 1928

Total in Herd - 13

Disposed of in 1929

*One female calf of 1928 sold to H. Conitz, Jan., 1929 for propagating purposes - Price, \$70.00.

**One two-year old bull (Calf of 1927) shipped to Minot City Park, N. Dak., March 26, 1929. Donated.

Dec. 31, 1929:

/ ***One year-and-a-half old male (Calf of 1928) sold to H. Conitz, Blue Grass, N. Dak., for breeding purposes. One calf of 1928 donated to State Game Department of Arizona. Shipped to Flagstaff, Ariz., November 25, 1929.

**** This animal evidently the one sold to W. D. Parker for use as meat. Price, \$30.00. Killed by Mr. Parker Dec. 15, 1929. Age of animal at that time 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old. (Calf of 1925)

Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, N. D.
Herds at close of calendar year (contd.)

Close of Calendar Year 1929.

(3 calves born in this year)

Bulls

Herd bull - $11\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old - (Orig. herd)

1 - 2 yrs. old (Calf of 1927)

* 3 - Calves of 1929.

Cows

~~1 - $14\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old~~ - (Original herd)

1 - $13\frac{1}{2}$ " " - - " "

1 - $12\frac{1}{2}$ " " - - " "

1 - 8 " " (Calf of 1921)

1 - $6\frac{1}{2}$ " " (Calf of 1923)

1 - $4\frac{1}{2}$ " " (Calf of 1925)

1 - Yearling (Calf of 1928)

Total - 11

Disposed of in 1930

*One calf of 1929 shipped to Zoo at Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 29, 1930.

Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, N. Dak.
Herds at close of calendar years (contd.)

Close of Calendar Year 1930.

(2 calves born this year)

Bulls

Herd bull - $12\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old (Orig. herd)
1 - 3 yrs. old (Calf of 1927)
* 2 - Yearlings (Calves of 1929)
1 - Calf of 1930

Cows

~~1 - 15 yrs. old~~ -- (Orig. herd)
1 - $14\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old - - - " "
1 - $13\frac{1}{2}$ " " - - - " "
1 - 9 yrs. old (Calf of 1921)
1 - $7\frac{1}{2}$ " " (Calf of 1923)
1 - $5\frac{1}{2}$ " " (Calf of 1925)
** 1 - 2 yrs. old (Calf of 1928)
1 - Calf of 1930.

Total in herd - 12

Disposed of in 1931

* One of these calves of 1929 shipped to Watertown, N. Y., Zoo Feb. 2, 1931.
One shipped to Zoo at Marshfield, Wis. Both animals donated.
Animal to Wis., shipped March 11, 1931.

** One cow was found dead in October, 1931.

Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, N. Dak.
Herds at close of calendar years (contd.)

Close of Calendar Year 1931.

(6 calves born this year)

Bulls

Herd bull - $13\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old (Orig. herd)
*1 - 4 yrs. old (Calf of 1927)
1 - Yearling (Calf of 1930)
3 - Calves of 1931.

Cows

~~1 - $13\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old - (Orig. herd)~~
1 - $15\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. old - - " "
1 - $14\frac{1}{2}$ " " - - " "
1 - 10 " " - - (Calf of 1921)
1 - $8\frac{1}{2}$ " " - - (Calf of 1923)
1 - $6\frac{1}{2}$ " " - - (Calf of 1925)
~~1 - 7 " " - - (Calf of 1929)~~
1 - Yearling (Calf of 1930)
** 3 - Calves of 1931.

Total in herd - 15

Removed in 1932 to date (August, 1932)

*This animal was shipped to the Zoo at Duluth, Minn., March 30, 1932.
Donated. (Almost 5 yrs old when transferred)

** One of these calves shipped to Zoo at Duluth, Minn., March 30, 1932.
One cow, found dead - 1931.

Buffalo - Sullys Hill Game Preserve, N. Dak.
Herds at close of calendar years (contd.)

Calendar Year 1932 to date - Aug. 18, 1932.

(4 calves born in this year)

Bulls

Cows

Old bull - 14 yrs. old (Orig. herd) (Born, May, 1918.)	1 - 17 yrs. old 1 - 16 " " " " 1 - 15 " " " "	(Original herd)
1 - 2 yrs. old (Calf of 1930)	1 - 11 " " "	(Calf of 1921)
1 - 2 yrs. old " " " (Received from Wind Cave, May, 1932.)	1 - 9 " " " 1 - 7 " " "	(" " 1923) (Calf of 1925)
	1 - 4 " " " 1 - 2 " " "	(Calf of 1928) (Calf of 1930)
3 - Yearlings - Calves of 1931.		
	2 - Yearlings (Calves of 1931)	

(2 males)

✓ 4 Calves of 1932

(2 females)

Total in Herd Aug. 18, 1932 - 18

Total in Herd Dec. 31, 1932 - 18

all OK
etc

1 crooked legged.

May 20, 1932.

MEMORANDUM RE ANTELOPE AT SULLYS HILL GAME PRESERVE, N. DAK.

On August 8, 1925, Protector Wesley D. Parker brought two female antelope to Sullys Hill Preserve. Mr. and Mrs. Bert Palmer, Beach, N. Dak., presented one of the animals (8 months old) to the preserve, and Mrs. H. Q. Hagan, Cabin Creek, Mont., presented the other antelope, then two years old.

On September 4, 1925, a male antelope, older than the two does, was received at the preserve, the gift of Mr. W. D. Odou, of Hettinger, N. Dak. This animal died in February, 1926, after an abscessed tooth had been extracted. The tooth showed signs of pus at the root and the buck's lower jaw was swollen.

On June 13, 1927, Mr. Parker brought 7 young antelope (4 females and 3 males) to Sullys Hill from northwestern South Dakota. These young animals were secured when very young just outside the Slim Buttes Antelope Preserve, S. Dak. They were raised on the bottle at Sullys Hill.

During the years that have passed since 1927, the following listed numbers of fawns have been born: 8 in 1929, 5 in 1930, and 8 in 1931, a total of 21. Seventeen antelope have died at Sullys Hill - 1 in 1926, 5 in 1930, 3 in 1931, and 8 in 1932. It is believed that most of the deaths that have occurred have been caused by the disease known as actinomycosis or "lumpy jaw." Five antelope (bucks) were shipped to zoos for exhibition purposes in 1931 - three to the National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., and two to Duluth, Minn. These animals all died - the two sent to Duluth were frightened to death by an elephant that broke into their enclosure; and the three animals shipped to the Zoo in Washington did not thrive and all died for the reason it is thought that these animals cannot long exist in this region.

Below are listed the antelope that have died (with the exception of the animal that died in 1926) and the apparent cause of their deaths:

1930

4 died

February, 1930 - A young buck was found dead. He had lumps on upper and lower jaws.

March, 1930 - Another young buck died. Both of these animals were examined by Dr. Ray Caskill, Veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. D. D. McNaughton, a veterinarian located at Devils Lake, N. Dak. They decided that the cause of the death of these animals was that they had eaten some sharp or bearded grasses that had caused sores in their mouths resulting in a weakened condition.

✓
1 died
September, 1930 - A three-year-old buck died. Two rubber nipples from nursing bottles were found inside the rib enclosure, which he had swallowed when about 8 months old and it was believed that these had caused his death.

✓
2 died
November, 1930 - a 1½-year-old buck and a 6-year-old doe (the latter being the animal presented by Mr. and Mrs. Bert Palmer in 1925) died, - both animals had sores in their mouths which were believed to be caused by barley beards.

✓
1931 - 3 died

August, 1931 - A doe had to be shot as she was in bad condition. She had a lump on her jaw and some enlargements were noticed in the lungs. The Veterinary Department, Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak., after examining the head of this animal, reported that it was infected with actinomycosis.

November, 1931 - A doe - one of the animals brought to the preserve in 1927 - which had twins in the summer of 1931 - disappeared. She was rather thin but did not seem to be sick. We have no record of this animal having been found.

December, 1931 - A young buck antelope died (a fawn of 1931). He was thin and weak and stooped over as though his back had been injured in some way. He was timid and did not eat like the other antelope. He was found dead on December 1.

✓
1932 - 9 died

January, 1932 - It was necessary to shoot a doe. This animal had a lump on her jaw and one developed on her throat. She became very weak and it was, therefore, necessary to destroy her.

February, 1932 - "Lopy," the 9-year-old antelope presented by Mrs. H. Q. Hagan in 1925, died. She was evidently suffering with actinomycosis.

March, 1932 - It was necessary to shoot a buck antelope that had been doctored since the previous October. He had a sore knee, three open sores at the hoof, and a large boil-like sore about the size of an egg on one jaw.

April 16, 1932 - A female antelope of the 1931 crop was found dead by the side of a small tree - a willow about four inches in diameter - in the picnic grounds. As nearly as could be determined her death was caused by injuries received in jumping against the tree and injuring her neck when frightened in some way unknown. She was very wild and had never been handled. No bruises were found on any part of her body and all of the internal organs appeared to be normal, but it was possible to twist her head rather far back over the shoulder. There were a number of Indian boys in the picnic grounds at the time this antelope was found dead; two of

the boys notified Protector Parker that an antelope was lying dead in the picnic grounds and Mr. Parker states that he has no reason to believe that the boys were in any way responsible for the animal's death.

April 27, 1932 - A male antelope of the 1931 crop was found dead. No external cause of its death could be discovered. Protector Parker took the carcass to Devils Lake, N. Dak., and had it examined by Dr. Ray Gaskill, Government Veterinarian, and Dr. McNaughton, local veterinarian. The carcass was skinned and all of the internal organs were examined. A few worms were seen outside the intestines but none was found inside the digestive tract. The only cause for its death that could be discovered was that possibly it may have contracted a cold. The lungs were discolored along the outer parts. For a few days at that time the weather was very cold in the region of Sullys Hill, followed by a few days of warmer weather, which conditions may have affected weakened animals.

Protector Parker had Dr. Gaskill come to the Preserve on April 27 and look over the band of antelope. All of the animals appeared to be well at that time excepting a 1931 doe that seemed rather weak and thin. Under date of April 29, 1932, in a letter to Mr. Parker, Dr. Gaskill said - "I have had but little experience in the care of wild animals in confinement and in looking over their surroundings as I did with you out there I am unable to find any preventable cause for the deaths that have occurred recently among the antelope. As to the care, I would consider it excellent."

May 2, 1932 - Dr. Gaskill again came to the preserve and examined the four-year-old female antelope that was sick. She appeared to be weak and afflicted with a cold. She died that evening and the carcass was shipped to Fargo, N. Dak., the next day for examination at the Department of Veterinary Science, North Dakota Agricultural College. The following report was made by Lee M. Roderick:

May 5, 1932. - "We have the correspondence about the antelope for reply and will say that it was pretty stale when it arrived so that an examination for an infectious disease was largely out of the question. There was not much in the way of actual changes of disease except the congestion and edema of the lungs. We failed to find anything which might be a clue to your trouble except perhaps the heavy infestation with stomach worms. It might be worth while to try and treat the antelope with tetrachlorethylene. I suspect the best way will be to have either Dr. Gaskill or Dr. McNaughton secure some soft geletine capsules like Parke-Davis & Co. is marketing for sheep and administer a capsule to each of the antelope. It is probable that with their range on the same land continuously that they have themselves pretty well infested. It is quite easy to give a sheep a capsule with a curved pair of forceps and I presume that it can be done with antelope although I am not an authority on the restraint

of wild animals. It seems to be the only condition which we could find that would call for any correction."

Dr. Gaskill, in letter of May 3, 1932, to the State College, Fargo, N. Dak., said in connection with the carcass sent for examination:

"We are asking you for assistance to learn the cause of death, if possible. Two or three others have died within the last four weeks and we are somewhat at a loss to determine the cause. One of these was posted by Dr. McNaughton and myself and a congested condition of the lung was the only abnormal condition noted. The one being sent in was found in a semi-comatose state. An enlargement was noted on the jaw some time ago. It broke and discharged some pus and the swelling subsided. Mr. Parker, warden at the Game Preserve, has asked me to inform you of the condition and would be pleased to receive any instructions or information that would help prevent a recurrence of the disease. * * * * *"

Dr. Gaskill suggested that Mr. Parker purchase some of the mineral feed as sold by the Farmers Mill and Elevator Co., at Devils Lake and give about one per cent of the amount of feed once a day."

It is noted that the report of Dr. Roderick makes no comment on Dr. Gaskill's statement that the animal sent for examination had an enlargement on the jaw some time before its death, which broke and discharged pus.

May 4, 1932 - Dr. Gaskill came to the preserve, the pasture where the antelope were held was inspected in part, and a buck of the 1931 crop was found dead. A post mortem examination was made and as nearly as could be determined the animal died during the night of May 3. The body was still slightly warm inside. The animal appeared to be in good shape. According to Dr. Gaskill no cause for its death could be found. About a small handful of stomach worms was found in the stomach. There was a good supply of food in the digestive organs.

May 6, 1932 - A female antelope was found dead. Protector Parker examined the body and states that apparently her death was due to a cold on the lungs. The lungs were, as he states, "drawn up and rather small." Her body was thin. She was a fawn of 1931.

Mr. Parker, in his letter to this office, dated May 10, 1932, reporting regarding the five antelope that have died since the middle of April, states that Dr. Gaskill now believes that the animals have died as the result of eating some poisonous plant in the enclosure where they are feeding. Protector Parker says - "If that were the case, it would be hard to tell just what was the cause or what plant had caused the trouble. The contents of the digestive system of these animals were studied closely by the veterinarians and myself.

The four-year-old doe and the last one to die were thin." The stomach worms might have weakened them and then contracting colds may have resulted in their deaths. The other antelope that have died appeared to be in good shape and Mr. Parker feels that the worms found were not sufficient in number to cause the death of the animals. He believes, therefore, that some poisonous plant was the cause of these recent losses. He thinks that if such a plant was responsible for the loss of the animals, it was somewhat ahead of the grass in growth, was tender and therefore attractive to the animals, but he has no proof in support of this opinion. The antelope were of the second and third generations in captivity and Protector Parker thinks they may have become somewhat weakened when they are taken care of to some extent like domestic animals. There has been much rainy and damp weather this spring at the preserve and the plants that the antelope eat there grown in the shade to some extent which the Protector thinks may make some difference to the animals as the antelope are usually accustomed to prairie grasses that grow where there is more sunlight. The antelope have been placed in another pasture and will be kept there for a short time until it is believed that any plant of a poisonous nature will become tough and unattractive to the animals and that the grass will at the same time become more plentiful. The antelope are now being fed clean whole oats that have no beards and no wild oats, together with bran and shorts mixed. They are also being given medicine for stomach worms once every two days, in accordance with directions of the veterinarian.

The antelope have been fed grain twice a day all winter and spring, and cut up mangles and potatoes once a day until the grass came and they would not eat any more of the other food. They have had salt and have also been fed some oil meal (as much as they could stand or would eat). They have had the run of the 60-acre picnic grounds until April 17 this year when they were put into the antelope pasture which is of about the same acreage. They have had water all winter and two haystacks have been available from which they could obtain all the hay they wanted. The animals that died recently apparently wintered well and the trouble began or developed after the plants began to grow.

Mr. Parker has stated that the antelope are pastured in the summer in an 80-acre pasture that is wet and swampy in places. This area, on account of the wet and swampy places, is doubtless not suited for these animals. It is realized, of course, that with the limited facilities available at Sullys Hill, Mr. Parker is doing the best that can be done under the circumstances. He is very anxious to receive suggestions that may be helpful to him in taking care of, and saving, the antelope remaining at the preserve.

Nine antelope remain in the band at Sullys Hill, as follows:

Bucks

4 older bucks
1 of the crop of 1931

Does

2 older does (one fine animal)
2 of the crop of 1931

Total - 9

CR

May 23, 1932.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT RE LOSSES OF ANTELOPE AT SULLYS HILL GAME PRESERVE.

A report has just been received from Protector Wesley D. Parker, announcing the death of another antelope - a doe of the 1931 crop was found dead on the morning of May 13. Veterinarian Ray Gaskill came to the preserve that evening and stated that all of the antelope lost at Sullys Hill during last few weeks died as the result of stomach worms as nearly as could be determined. Mr. Parker says that usually animals that are bothered with stomach worms become very thin before they die but four of the animals were in good condition. Two of the four showed some fat. He feels that it is hard to believe that a few stomach worms would cause the death of animals apparently in good shape.

Eight antelope remain at the preserve, three of which are does. Feed is put out for them night and morning. Medicine is given to them in their feed for the eradication of the worms. Recent losses, except one, have all been of the 1931 crop. It is said that the pastures at Sullys Hill are very favorable to the growth of stomach worms. They do best during warm wet or damp weather. Some days this spring have been warm and some wet. Some of the eggs, Protector Parker thinks, might have been carried there with the first antelope. Over 100 head of cattle are pastured a rod outside the preserve fence. Also water runs from where these cattle drink into the Preserve. It is possible that the worms have been on the preserve for some years past but have increased but little because the weather has been very dry. The animals are being fed salt, mineral feed, and the regular worm medicine.

B.R.

Copy of Report to: -
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey.

Sullys Hill National Game Preserve,
Ft. Totten, N. Dakota,
August 25, 1930.

Supt. O. C. Gray,
Ft. Totten Government School,
Ft. Totten, N. Dakota.

Dear Mr. Gray:

The following is the report of Sullys Hill as a National Park for the Travel Season from Oct. 1, 1929 to Sept. 30, 1930:

The number of visitors that have been coming to the Park and Game Preserve during this season is not so large especially on Sundays and holidays. This is due it is believed to the fact that work is not so plentiful as it has been in past years. More visitors have been coming on week days than during the past years. A number of visitors have been to the Park and Preserve every day that the weather has been nice except during the harvest and threshing season.

Visitors for the Season Oct. 1, 1929 to Sept. 30, 1930.

	Cars	Visitors.
October 1929.....	171	841
11/1, 1929 to 3/31, 1930.....	22	78
April 1930.....	53	436
May	371	2286
June.....	1092	4982
July.....	1453	6708
August.....		
September 1930.....		
Total for the season.....		

The drives in the picnic grounds have been widened some where they were narrow and graveled in places; rocks have been taken out of the road from the picnic grounds to Sullys Hill, the road widened and made level by grading; the west shelter building has been painted, the ladies rest room, protector's quarters, barn and shop buildings; for capturing the elk and buffalo the corral has been rebuilt out of oak poles and cedar posts, the corral enlarged and a holding pen constructed; and about twenty acres of lake bottom land has been cleaned of weeds and brush and the land used for hay land. Over fifty tons of hay have been put up and hauled to the Preserve for winter feed for the animals.

The animals are all doing well. Thirteen buffalo are now on the Preserve (two of this years calves), twenty-two elk that are a year old and past and it is estimated that there are eight of this years elk calves; five white tail deer; twenty antelope; twenty-nine Canada geese and many ducks.

Plenty of rain has been received in this region up to about July 20th. Since that time but little moisture has been received. It is very dry. Much care is taken to see that no fires are started that will do damage. Trips are made into the pasture and Sullys Hill with visitors on Sundays and holidays or when any number of visitors desire to make the trip. The buffalo are quite often in sight along the road. Visitors get much pleasure out of seeing the antelope and feeding the Canada geese and mallard ducks that come near the tables to have bread tossed to them.

With the kindest of regards, I am;

Very truly yours,

Wesley D. Parker

U. S. Reservation Protector.

P. S. Inclosed are a number of pictures of scenes at Sullys Park and Game Preserve.

Inclosure 10636.



Plenty of rain has been received in this region up to about July 30th. Since that time but little moisture has been received. It is very dry. Much care is taken to see that no fires are started that will do damage. Trips are made into the pasture and Sulley Hill with visitors on Sundays and holidays or when any number of visitors desire to make the trip. The buffalo are quite often let along the road. Visitors get much pleasure out of seeing the antelope and feeding the Canada geese and mallard ducks that come near the tables to have bread tossed to them.

With the kindest of regards, I am;

Very truly yours,

Wesley B. Barker

U. S. Reservation Professor.

P. S. Inclosed are a number of pictures of scenes at Sulley Park and Game Preserve.

Inclosure 10036.



Copy for Washington Office, Bureau of Biological Survey.

Sullys Hill Nat'l Game Preserve,
Ft. Totten, N. Dakota,
August 19, 1929.

Supt. John S. R. Hammitt,

Ft. Totten Government School,
Ft. Totten, N. Dakota.

Dear Mr. Hammitt:

The following is a Report of Sullys Hill as a National Park for the Official Season from Oct. 1, 1928 to Sept. 30, 1929:

About the same number of visitors are coming here each Sunday and other holidays that were coming here last season but many more visitors are coming here during each nice week day than during any other year. This is due mainly it is believed to the road being much improved between the entrance of this Park and Preserve and the highway.

Visitors for the Season Oct. 1, 1928 to Sept. 30, 1929.

	Cars	Visitors.
Oct. 1928.	161	815
11/1, 1928 to 3/31, 1929.	24	356
April 1929.	72	364
May " "	358	1832
June " "	1205	5506
July " "	1758	7072
August " "		
September .		

During this season so far some road work has been done, a one way road in the east end of the picnic grounds and a one way road in the west end of the grounds have been in use this summer, a toilet for the men that is supplied with water has been made ready for use in the west end of the grounds and the new shelter in the east end of the grounds, the water system has been improved so that a two inch pipe now carries water to the grounds and the protector's quarters has been supplied with water for both summer and winter use and many other smaller improvements have been made. John R. Haslam has constructed a nice rustic stand in the grounds and the visitors are making much use of it to purchase ice cream and other things for picnic use.

The animals are all doing very well. There are now 13 buffalo, (two of them this years calves), 23 elk were on the Preserve early last spring and it is estimated that there are eight of this years calves or 31 elk now on the Preserve, 9 mature ~~elk~~ antelope and 8 young ones or 17, 1 buck white tail deer, 17 Canada Geese and many ducks. The animals and birds are all doing well.

A fence about 170 rods long and parallel with the picnic grounds fence but from 15 to 20 rods back has been constructed with two division

fences making three exhibit pastures. The largest of these pens is for buffalo, the next one for an elk or two and the last for some antelope. The visitors will be able to see some of the animals at any time during the summer. The pens or pastures are large enough so the animals will do well.

The gate is open to visitors during all of the summer and other times when the weather is nice. Visitors seem to enjoy especially to see the animals and to eat their lunches in the shady grounds where there are many tables.

Very truly yours,

Wesley D. Parker.

U. S. Reservation Protector.



Common visiting birds exhibit numbers. The largest of these were to be seen
here, the next one for an old and the last for some distance. The
visitors will be able to see some of the animals at any time during the
season. The pens or paddocks are large enough so the animals will be well
cared for. The gate is open to visitors during all of the summer and other
times when the weather is nice. Visitors seem to enjoy especially to see
the animals and to eat their lunches in the shady grounds where there are
many benches.

Very truly yours,

W. A. D. Parker

U. S. Conservation Director



Quarterly Report

File
EOW

(Copy for Washington Office; Bureau of Biological Survey.
This is a copy of the report that was sent to the National Park
System on request.)

Report for Sullys Hill Nat'l Park Game Preserve, Ft. Totten, N. Dak.
Official Season from Oct. 1, 1927 to Sept. 30, 1928.

Many visitors were here during the months of May and June. July and August have been rather cool and rainy months and not as many visitors have been here during these months as there have been ^{during the same months of last year}. The gate is unlocked all of each day, some of the animals can be seen any day by the visitors and the roads are better than they were last year. For the above reasons more visitors are coming to the Park and Game Preserve.

Visitors for the Season Oct. 1, 1927 to Sept. 30, 1928.

	Cars	Visitors.
Oct. 1, '27 to June 1, 1927	559	2985
June.....	1164	4822
July.....	1571	7391
August.....	944	4063
September.....	_____	_____

During this summer much of the dead wood has been picked up where the old trees have fallen down; some road work has been done; a shelter building 24'x 30' is being built on the east end of the grounds for the use of the public on rainy days; a toilet is being built (near the large part of the picnic grounds on the west end) with water in it for the use of the men and the Reservation Protector's Quarters is being improved. The two new buildings that are being built in the grounds will be a great convenience to the public. These improvements are needed.

On Sundays two to five trips are made into the pasture and Sullys Hill with visitors. Visitors are taken to Sullys Hill and to see the buffalo during the week when there are a number of visitors here that want to make the trip.

The animals are all doing well at this Park and Game Preserve. There are now 19 buffalo, 29 elk by count, 9 antelope, 1 white tail deer, 13 Canada Geese and many wild ducks in the Park and Game Preserve. The antelope can be seen by visitors any day. The geese and ducks stay along the shore of the small lake and are fed bread by the visitors. Three buffalo and ~~three~~ elk were turned over to the State of N. Dak for experimental purposes; one buffalo cow was donated to the City Park of Minot and 4 more elk were sold to other places. It is necessary to keep the number of the animals down as the pasture is rather small.

The visitors want to see the buffalo more than any thing else. It has been planned to build a fence parallel for some distance with the picnic grounds fence and divide it into pens. A few animals will be kept in the pens so the visitors can see them during the summer season.

The Chinese Pheasant seem to be doing well and increasing that were turned loose on the Park and Preserve land. Many more ducks are along the Sullys Hill Beach this fall than there were this time of the year last fall.

Very truly yours,

Wesley D. Parker, U.S. Reservation Protector.

(Copy for Washington Office; Bureau of Biological Survey.
This is a copy of the report that was sent to the National Park
System on request.)

Report for Billings Hill and I Park Game Preserve, W. T. Foster, N. Park.
Official Season from Oct. 1, 1927 to Sept. 30, 1928.

Billings Hill Game Preserve was during the months of May and June, 1927 and
1928 have been rather cool and rainy months and not as many visitors have
been seen during these months as during the months of July and August. All
of each day, some of the animals can be seen by the visitors and
the game are better than they were last year. The game preserve was
visitors are coming to the Park and Game Preserve.

Visitors for the Season Oct. 1, 1927 to Sept. 30, 1928.

Date	Visitors
Oct. 1, '27 to June 1, 1927	300
June 1, 1927 to July 1, 1927	114
July 1, 1927 to Aug. 1, 1927	200
Aug. 1, 1927 to Sept. 30, 1927	400

During this season much of the dead wood has been picked up
and the area have been cleared; some work has been done
in the building of a 30' x 30' building on the east end of the
preserve for the use of the public on rainy days; a table is being
set up on the picnic grounds on the west end of the
preserve and the new building that was being built in
the center of the preserve has been completed. These improvements
will be convenient to the public.

Two to five traps are set into the preserve and Billings
Hill are taken to Billings Hill and so on the
preserve and a number of visitors have that want

All going will be this park and game preserve.
To the park, 30 off by county, 1 mile off the
road. The park will be in the park and game preserve. The
park can be seen by visitors any day. The game and birds are along
the shore of the park and are fed by the visitors. The park
and game preserve was turned over to the State of W. T. Foster
and the park was donated to the City of W. T. Foster and a new
park was sold to other places. It is necessary to keep the number of the
visitors down on the preserve in winter months.

The visitors want to see the park and game preserve. It
has been planned to build a fence around the park and game preserve with the
picnic grounds and divide it into parts. A few animals will be kept in
the park and the visitors can see them during the winter season.
The game preserve was being well and interesting that was
turned over to the park and game preserve. The park and game preserve was
Billings Hill Game Preserve and this time of the year last fall.

W. T. Foster, N. Park.
Billings Hill Game Preserve.



(COPY)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Sullys Hill Nat'l Game Preserve,
Ft. Totten, N. Dak.
Dec. 7, 1927.

Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This is a report on the raising of seven young antelope at Sullys Hill Preserve. The raising of these seven young antelope (feeding, ailments and lot they were kept in) as described in the following report may be of help to others when raising deer or antelope on the bottle.

On June 3, 1927 I arrived at the antelope Preserve (State of S.D.) seventeen miles east of Buffalo S.D. On the evening of this day there were six young antelope at the preserve that had been brought to the preserve by the neighboring ranch people. More antelope kept arriving each day at the preserve until it was necessary to tell the local people that no more young antelope were desired. (The warden at this State of S.D. Preserve was also raising a few young antelope so they would be tame and stay near the quarters. All of the young antelope were captured outside the fenced preserve. A permit was secured from the State Fish and Game Commission of S. D. before any antelope were captured.)

After the young antelope were secured, then there was much work feeding them three times a day. It was necessary at first to hold each young animal, put the nipple in its mouth and some times squeeze the nipple to start the milk running before the antelope would start to suck. The young antelope were at first put in a pen that was about 14' square, with a gate in one corner, sides boarded up tight to a height of about 4 1/2' and a swinging door (door about 2 1/2' high and eight feet long) on hinges in one corner. The swinging door made an inclosed triangle to hold the young antelope in while they were being fed milk. One antelope would be taken out of the triangular pen and fed at a time. A pint bottle of fresh, whole, cows' milk was a feed for two antelope. At the end of the first week the feed was gradually increased until each one was given a pint at a feeding. They were given their milk regularly three times a day.

(While I was at the S. D. Preserve one very young antelope died of stomach trouble. The person that had found the young antelope had given it some milk before it was brought to the preserve. It is believed that the milk was the least bit sour, he gave it too much or it might have been possible that it had not taken enough milk from its mother before it was captured. The young antelope should be with its mother at least two days before it is started on cows milk if possible. The mothers new, rich milk regulates the young ones bowels and starts it off in good shape.)

It is best to be very careful not to over feed a new antelope on cows milk. In feeding the new antelope an effort was made to get each one to take at least 1/4 a pint each of the three daily feeds but not over a 1/2 pint until the end of the first week. Of course if the antelope was

about two weeks old when captured (large) it could be given a pint of cows milk about the sixth feed. Increase the feeding gradually always.

At the end of three days the animals should take the nipple (when caught and held) and suck their milk and want more when their feed has been finished if they are doing well. But it takes several days to get some of them to suck the nipple as soon as they are caught to be fed. Each one must be caught and held while feeding at each feed for about three months.

Below are notes taken on the feeding of the seven young antelope:

1/2 pint of milk for the first week. (Whole cows milk should always be used. It is very important to use a cows milk that has been fresh very recently, say a ten days and not over two months, one fresh ten days is best. The young antelope's bowels should move after each feed. The droppings should be hard like that of the sheep. If the bowels move very freely and runs, then the milk is too rich or a too big a feed has been given.

2nd week gradually increase the feed to a full pint but do not over feed. A large and older antelope can take a full pint by the end of the first week. Great care must be taken when feeding the small young antelope.

3rd. to fourth week give the large antelope 1 1/4 pints at a feed.

5th. week antelope are given 1 1/2 pint of milk at a feed. They are now eating much tender grass. They should always be kept in an inclosure where they can get plenty of grass and other tender plants. They eat grass when very young and as they get older they eat more.

8th. week the antelope are all taking 1 3/4 pints of whole cows milk each of the three daily feeds. Two of the larger ones were taking a quart of milk at each feed. At ten weeks all of the antelope were taking a quart of milk at a feed.

6th. week the antelope were eating a little whole and rolled oats. They gradually eat more and more whole and rolled oats. They were started on the rolled oats and soon began to eat some whole oats that were put in a separate pan. At the end of eleven weeks they were each eating a large hand full of rolled oats and some whole oats three times a day.

At the end of 12 weeks each antelope was fed 1 1/2 pint of milk at each feed. They were given 1/2 pint of milk less at each feed as they were doing well and eating much oats. The antelope were given all the oats they would eat after they were used to the oats. At the end of five months they were only getting 1 pint of milk at each feed. Gradually the feeding milk to the four largest antelope was stopped. At the end of six months three of the smaller antelope are still being fed each a pint of milk, night and morning. They do not need the milk any longer tho now. They eat much oats, pick at a hay stack and graze some on a hill side. They are all in good shape and doing well. One buck bumped his knee on a post when he was small and wild. His knee is slightly swollen. He is the only one that is hurt in the least. He runs as fast as the others and is doing well.

For about the first four weeks the ordinary pop pint bottles were used. Then after that quart bottles (grape juice bottles) were used. The black lamb nipples were found to be best. The bottles were washed twice with

cold water after each feed and then left in the sun full of water until the next feed. The bottles were then partly filled with boiling water just before being used at the next feeding time. The hot water made the bottles pure and warmed them. The nipples were soaked in warm soda water about every other day, turned wrong side out and washed. The nipples become very dirty and sour if they are not cared for. For the first six weeks the young antelope get much milk on the outside of their mouth. It has been found best to wipe each ones mouth with a damp, clean cloth after being fed. If this is not done, the milk will sour and may make the young antelope sick.

The antelope were kept for the first 12 weeks in an area of about 1/4 of an acre. There was some grass in this area and much fresh grain (oats and barley) growing. They ate much of this green forage. A four foot fence was run part of the way across this lot to one corner. A triangle was formed at the corner. A gate was made at the end so that when the antelope were run in the corner they could be held in the corner until they were fed their milk. When not in use the gate was pushed back and the antelope could pass thru to the other side. At the end of the first 12 weeks the antelope would come up for their feed. They were then put in a larger area where there was plenty of grass, leaves, and twigs.

These seven young antelope were not sick at any time. Much care was taken with the bottles and having the milk fresh. Milk the least bit sour must not be used. The milk should be warmed at noon to the temperature of milk just taken from the cow. Fresh morning and night milk should be used. Care should be taken not to boil the milk.

One antelope bumped his knee on a post and another sprained her ankles. It is best to have the posts on the outside if possible. The antelope with the sore knee is not lame now. He runs as fast as the others. The knee is swollen a little. The one with the swollen ankles is perfectly well. The ankles are not swollen now. The knee of the one antelope was bandaged for some time so he would not hurt it so easily until it was better. The one with the sore ankles was doctored by tying warm, moist ground feed on the swollen places. This was soon stopped as the antelope did so much jumping that it was best to leave the ankles alone.

The young antelope are all very tame. They follow a person around much like a dog would. They will come in the house or barn if hungry. There are three bucks and four does of the young antelope and there are also two older female antelope here.

Very truly yours,

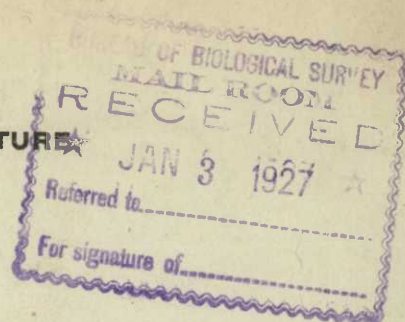
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Wesley D. Parker

Warden, Sullys Hill Preserve.

FILE COPY

Game and Bird Regions UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY



IN REPLY REFER TO

R-Sullys Hill
Calander Year Report, 1926.

Sullys Hill National Game Preserve,
Ft. Totten, N. Dakota,
December 31, 1926.

Dr. E. W. Nelson,
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Nelson:

I have the honor to submit the following progress report on the project "Sullys Hill National Game Preserve" (Symbol No. 8) for the calander year ending December 31, 1926.

On Jan. 1, 1926.			Big Game Animals On The Preserve.				
		Loss.	Disposed of, 1926.		Increase .	Now on Preserve.	
Buffalo	13	2	Gift to Park,	1	3	13	✓
Elk	44	0	Sold,	19	10 approx.	35	by count.
Deer	2	1		0	0	1	✓
Antelope	3	1		0	0	2	✓
Total.....	62	3		20	13	51	

Buffalo:

The buffalo herd now numbers thirteen head. The old cow, Kate that was twenty-four years old according to the records, died last spring due to old age and poor teeth. Three calves were raised this spring. One of these calves died due to unknown causes during September. It is believed that the death of this calf was due to black-leg. One bull buffalo that was three years old last spring was donated to the City Parks of Duluth, Duluth, Mimesota. In the buffalo herd there are four males, one large herd bull, two yearling bulls and one male calf. The rest of the buffalo are females. Five of the females are raising calves and another heifer is old enough to raise a calf. The buffalo are doing well at this preserve.

Elk:

Thirty-five elk are now on the preserve. That many elk have been counted. There are twenty-nine cows and calves and six mature bulls. Twelve elk were sold last spring alive for breeding purposes. One elk was sold for meat last spring and six elk this fall for meat. It has been estimated that ten calves were raised this year. But I believe that more calves were raised. When the elk were counted recently they were found in three bunches. It is possible that a small bunch were off by themselves and were not counted. More counts will be made during the winter. The elk are

doing well at Sullys Hill Preserve. The elk are all comparatively young. The animals are given all the hay that they will clean up. The cow elk and calves do not eat much hay unless the snow is deep. They browse, eat leaves and grass that they paw the snow off of. The bull elk and also the buffalo eat almost entirely hay alone during the winter time when it is put out for them.

Deer:

At the beginning of this year there were two white-tail deer on the preserve, a male and a female. The female gave birth to two young deer. The old deer died in a few days and the young ones were weak and also died. The female deer was not a young animal. She was in the bird house during bad weather and the best of care was given to her. The three year old buck deer is doing well. He seems rather lonesome. He is a North Dakota deer. It is hoped that more native deer can be secured for this preserve during the new year.

Antelope:

Two female pet antelope are at home around the quarters and in the picnic grounds. Last spring the buck antelope was lost. His loss was due to very poor teeth and to an old rifle wound. The female antelope were kept in a small inclosure near the quarters during the summer. They were contented there. Effort is being made to secure another buck antelope.

Game Birds:

	Spring, 1926.	Now on Preserve.	Loss.	Increase.
Canada Geese	6	10	1	4 and 1 donated.
Mallard Ducks	30	35	0	About 75.
Wood-ducks	3	2	1	None.
Chinese Pheasants	25.	6	0	16.
Golden Pheasants	3.	2	1	None.

One Canada Goose hen set this last summer. Four young geese were hatched and all have been raised. Last spring one old goose died. Many leeches were in the dead goose's throat. The leeches, it is believed helped cause her death. One female goose was donated to the preserve during the summer by a neighbor. A few wild geese were called down to the small lake during the fall.

Mallard ducks did not increase so well on the small lake during this last summer. The lake was very low and there seemed to be many more leeches in the water due to the low condition of the lake. The leeches would stick in the small ducks throat while the duck was trying to swallow the leech. Many small ducks were lost in this way. The mallards call all kinds of other ducks and small water birds down to the small lake. Most of these visitors stopped on the small lake during their flight in the fall. The ducks become very tame in the summer time when many visitors are here each week. The ducks get so they will come up around the tables for bread or other food.

A pair of wood-ducks are with the mallards in the bird house. The extra male wood-duck became light this fall and died. He was unharmed but was very thin. He had received the same care as the other

wood-ducks. No young wood-ducks were raised last summer.

The wild golden-eyes come to the small lake in numbers last spring. At least six golden-eyes had their nests in hollow pieces of logs put up in trees around Sweet Water Lake. A number of golden-eyes were hatched out and grew up on the small lake.

Last spring several Chinese Pheasants were turned loose. Sixteen young pheasants were raised. Six pheasants have been kept in the pen. The rest of the birds were turned loose. Many of these birds stay on the preserve and feed at the hay stacks or in the places where grain is put out for the birds. One pair of golden-pheasants are doing well in the bird-house. A few young golden-pheasants were hatched out last spring but they seemed very weak and all died. The golden pheasants have to be kept inside in the winter time.

Recreation:

The Scenic Highway from the north and to Ft. Totten has been completed this last summer. It is now a pleasure to come from the north to Ft. Totten and Sullys Hill Preserve where it was hard work to go over the old road. The new federal aid highway is a very beautiful drive thru the lake shore timber. Due to the new highway the number of visitors is more than twice as many this year than the number that was here last year.

Visitors For the Calendar Year Closing Dec. 31, 1926.

	Visitors.	Cars.
Jan. 1, 1926 to June 1, 1926	1573.	362.
June.....	2594.	630.
July.....	5796.	1387.
August.....	8523.	1715.
September.....	1099.	278.
Oct. 1, to Dec. 31, 1926,...	421.	84.
Total for the year 1926,....	20,006.	4,456.

The road west from Ft. Totten is being worked on. As soon as it is completed still more real tourists will stop at Sullys Hill. When about four miles more of this road is completed Sullys Hill Game Preserve will be on one of the thru trails and more visitors will come to the Preserve.

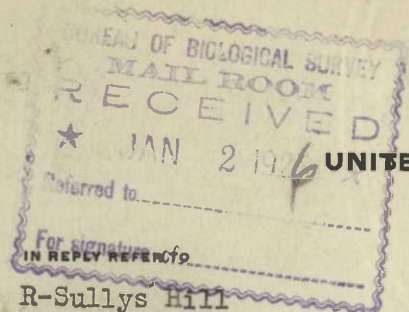
Improvements:

The water line has been placed in the ground connecting the new reservoir up with the picnic grounds, the parking grounds have been enlarged so that more cars can be parked in the picnic grounds, about fifty rods of new fence has been built so that the buffalo can be kept in one part when it is desired to capture elk for to be shipped and the capturing corral has been repaired. Also the the federal aid highway, about two miles of which runs thru preserve land has been completed this year. Besides the above improvements at least forty-five ton of hay have been put up for winter feed for the animals. In this way a good quality of hay is secured at a reasonable price.

Very truly yours,

Wesley D. Parker.

Warden, Sullys Hill Preserve.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Cal year
Miss Ruth 1925

R-Sullys Hill
Calendar Year Report, 1925.

Sullys Hill National Game Preserve,
Ft. Totten, N. Dakota,
December 31, 1925.

Dr. E. W. Nelson,
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Nelson:

I have the honor to submit the following progress report on the project "Sullys Hill National Game Preserve" (Symbol 8) for the calendar year ending December 31, 1925.

Big Game Animals on the Preserve.					
	Spring, 1925.	Disposed, 1925.	Increase, 1925.	Now on Preserve.	Loss.
Buffalo	11✓	For Meat - 2✓	Calves, 4✓	13.✓	0.
Elk	33.	" " - 3✓	Calves, 10✓	39.✓	1.✓
Deer	1.✓	0	Donated, 1✓	2.✓	0.
Antelope	0	0	" 3✓	3.✓	0.
Total.....	45.	5	18.	57.	1.

Buffalo:

The buffalo herd now numbers thirteen head. Two buffalo were disposed of for meat this fall. One was five year old and the other was a three year old. They were both in good condition. There are still left a herd bull, a bull two years old and two of this summers calves that are males, Kate, the 23 year old cow, four cows that had calves this summer, a two year old heifer, a yearling heifer and two of this years calves are heifers. They are all in excellent condition except the old cow, Kate is not so fat due to her age. These animals are salted regularly and have all the hay they require to do well.

Elk:

There are now on the preserve 39 elk. It is estimated that there are ^{count} ten of this years calves. It has not been possible to make an accurate of the elk yet this winter. The fall has been so nice and the winter not cold that the elk have come up for feed but few times when they could be counted. The oldest bulls are not over seven years old. There may be a few cows that are a little older. The rest of the elk are under six years of age. Plenty of good hay is stacked in the corral in the pasture to feed them all they need this winter. The hay is scattered well and the elk and buffalo come for feed when they are hungry. The hay is not wasted. They are made to clean up the hay. Three bull elk were sold for meat this fall. One young, four year old bull was killed early this fall by another bull elk. It is very important to keep the number

of bull elk as small as possible since they damage the trees by rubbing them with their horns.

Four elk are ordered. Two cows and two bull elk. Crates are now made for them. They will be shipped as soon as they can be captured. When it gets a little colder and more snow falls the elk will go into the corral. It will be possible to capture them then. Everything is being made ready to handle them to the best advantage. They will be captured and shipped at the earliest date. It has been planned to ship animals that are about three years of age.

Deer:

We now have a pair of deer at Sullys Hill. I drove a hundred miles west of Sullys Hill into Missouri River country and brought back a fine two year old buck deer. He is a fine pet. This deer was donated to this preserve by country people who had tamed him. He is at home with the doe that has been here for some years. It is hoped that some young are raised in the spring. I hope to be able to secure at least two more does between now and spring.

Antelope:

3 donated ✓
We have a male and two female antelope at Sullys Hill. The male and one female are two years old. The other one is eight months old. They are all pets. They roam around in the grounds or follow a person like a dog. They are doing very well. The two females were donated by people who live in the bad lands west of here about four hundred miles. The male was donated by a man who lives in the southwest part of this state. I plan on trying to secure more young antelope from this man in the spring if they can be caught.

The antelope are gradually disappearing in the western part of this state according to Mr. Odou of Hettenger, who gave us the male antelope. There-fore the only way to save them is to get them in game preserves. It may be possible secure a few of the young (in the spring) of the remaining herd.

Game Birds:	Spring, 1925.	Now on Preserve.	Increase.
Canada Geese ..	6 ✓	6 ✓	None.
Mallard Ducks	60 ✓	30 ✓	100 or more.
Wood-ducks	6 ✓	3 ✓	None.
Chinese Pheasants.	6 ✓	25 ✓	20.
Golden Pheasants.	1 ✓	3 ✓	None.

The Canada Geese are well satisfied on Sweet Water Lake in the summer. The female laid two clutches of eggs that were not fertile. They were in perfect breeding condition and should have done well. The other two pair of geese are now three years old. They should nest next spring. A few wild geese were called to sweet Water this fall. Fewer and fewer geese are coming to this locality each fall. Devils Lake furnishes but little food for the geese and fresh water lakes are few. The land is being more taken up each year. There-fore the geese are disappearing and finding other southern ways to fly.

Mallard ducks have been a success on Sweet Water. They increased and did well. They called all the other kinds of ducks that fly over down with them. This makes Sweet Water a Great Duck Refuge. It has much natural food that is available for them. The wild ducks became so tame this fall

they would come flying in for barley when we called the wing clipped ducks to their dinner. Ducks kept a hole open on Sweet Water until Dec. 16th. They could fly and become very tame. Some of them were trapped to keep over until next summer. The others went south.

Three wood-ducks are in the bird house with the other ducks. They are doing well. A gos-hawk just killed one recently. The wood-ducks were kept in a pen on Sweet Water Lake. Nests were put up for them and they had a large water area in the pen as well as some land but they did not nest last year. Some wood-duck eggs are to be shipped from Canada to Sullys Hill next summer. They will be set under tame mallard ducks and receive the best of care. I believe we can raise the wood-ducks successfully here. We have not gotten on to just the right care yet of the birds yet or they did not have a sufficient amount of insect life to feed on.

But the golden-eye duck has found a home to his liking on and around Sweet Water Lake. At least six golden-eyes nested in boxes put up around Sweet Water Lake. Twenty-six young golden-eyes were counted swimming on the small lake. Many old birds summered here.

(We still have twenty-four Chinese Pheasants.) Twelve pair were turned loose this summer and fall that have been raised here. Several pheasants were turned loose in this locality by the State Game and Fish Commission this fall. These pheasants are doing well here. Besides the Chinese Pheasants we have a male and two female golden pheasants. They have to be kept inside during the winter. They are doing well.

Recreation:

But few visitors have come to visit Sullys Hill after ~~XXX~~ September 30th. The fall was very rainy and every nice day people were busy threshing or other fall work. Below are the visitors for the calander year ending December 31, 1925.

Visitors.	
January 1st.'25 to 5/31st.	628.
June 1925	1502.
July	3437.
August	2539.
September	705.
October 1st. to Dec. 31st.'25	<u>336.</u>
Total for year, 1925	9,147.

The number of visitors will increase as soon as the new road is opened up for travel from Ft. Totten to Devils Lake. It will be a pleasure for people to travel on the new road. It was very hard to get over the old trail. The new road will be completed for travel by June 30, 1925.

Improvements:

The improvements that have been completed from Jan. 1, 1925 to Dec. 31, 1925 are; 40 nest boxes put up in trees around the small lake for tree ducks; construct a large duck pen on the south shore of the lake with a large water area included; complete weather house or pavillion in grounds; make two new tables to be used by visitors; enlarge parking grounds; work on rose hedge along drive; complete drinking water reservoir that is 18' X 7' X 6' inside measurements and make it already for use when the pipe is connected and the outlet plugged.

The New Highway that is being built along Sullys Hill Beach is practically finished except about a mile of it. It will all be completed in a short time after the ground thaws out in the spring. It connects Ft. Totten with the state road from Devils Lake. The building of this road has required much hard work as some of the inclosed pictures will show. This will be a very beautiful highway.

Besides the above improvements done at Sullys Hill it should be here mentioned that in all at least 60 tons of hay was put up for the animals this summer. Land was leased and the hay was stacked with the help of two other men. This is all very fine hay. It was put up at the right time at a saving of at least \$3.00 per ton. The cost of this hay was about \$3.00 per ton. Hay in the stack would cost at least \$6.00 per ton now and we have a better quality of hay than could be purchased.

Another year for Sullys Hill Game Preserve has passed. Many people have spent a day, more or less at Sullys Hill. This is becoming ~~be~~ a place of rest to the office man where all else is forgotten except a good time; travelers see the game animals and birds and they are all taught to preserve the game as much as possible. The visitors all seem to be well pleased with the sights at Sullys Hill Preserve.

Very truly yours,

Wesley D. Parker.

Warden, Sullys Hill Preserve.

Cal. Year 1924

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

IN REPLY REFER TO

R-Sullys Hill
Reports.

JAN 5 1925

Referred to

For signature of

Sullys Hill Nat'l Game Preserve,
Ft. Totten, N. Dakota,
December 31, 1924.

Dr. E. W. Nelson,
Chief, Bureau Of Biological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Nelson:

I have the honor to submit the following progress report
on the project "Sullys Hill National Game Preserve" (Symbol 8) for
the calander year 1924.

Big-Game animals on the preserve:

	1923	1924	Disposed of:	Dec. 31, '24.
Buffalo	13	14	3	11
Elk	40	55 approx.	20	35 approx.
Deer (Whitetailed)	1	by count	0	1
Total	54	70	23	47

Buffalo:

The buffalo herd now numbers eleven animals. Below is the
census of the present herd: (age next spring),

Old cow (Kate not raising calves)	22 years old.
Cow	10
Cow	9
Cow	8
Bull (herd bull)	7
One bull and one young cow	5
Bull	3
One bull and one heifer	2
Heifer	1

The buffalo are in fine condition. (Three bull buffalo have
been disposed according to previous instructions.) There are still
a surplus number of bull buffalo at this preserve. The buffalo herd
is now being built up by inbreeding. It would appear advisable to
bring in one or two young bulls from some other preserve, dispose of
the seven and five year old bulls at this preserve for meat and the
three and two year old bulls for breeding purposes elsewhere. These
two young bulls are very good types.

Elk:

35 elk have been counted (since the 20 elk have been dis-
posed of) but this is the approximate number as some of them might

"2".

have been counted twice. The elk are usually bunched up and scattered in the edge of the timber.

Eleven mature bull elk and nine old cows were sold for meat and slaughtered at the preserve according to instructions. There are five young mature bulls, about seven spike-horn bulls and twenty-three cows and calves. This makes a very fine elk herd of approximately 35 head. They are all young animals except possibly a cow or two.

In the slaughtering of the surplus animals great care was taken to select the old animals and harm no other animal. No ticks were noticed on any of these animals or the buffalo. The bull elk were some very fat and others not quite so fat. The cow elk were all very fat. The elk are young now here, are fed four to seven times a week (according to how much they clean up and the weather) and should all do very well.

Last spring one old bull elk died and one calf. The bull died due to old age and being timid when the other bulls were at the feed yard. The loss of the calf was unknown.

Shortly after breeding season next ~~next~~ fall it would seem advisable to dispose of five to seven bull elk.

Deer:

Only one deer has been seen at a time in this preserve during the past year. This deer now stays in the picnic grounds. There were supposed to be five deer in the preserve. No known losses have occurred. But as only one deer has been seen that is all that is reported.

Considerable advertisement has been done to locate more deer. It is hoped that some northern whitetailed deer can be located which can be caught or purchased reasonably. They will be turned loose in the picnic grounds where they can always get feed and are secure from predatory animals.

Game Birds:

Birds in captivity and those turned loose at this preserve:

	1923.	1924.
Canada Geese	2 ✓	6 (3 pair) ✓
Mallard ducks	13 ✓	60 ✓
Wood-ducks	0	7 ✓
Golden-eyes	0	1 ✓
Chinese Pheasants	12 ✓	7 (six liberated) ✓
Golden pheasant	0	1 male. ✓

All the birds mentioned above are in captivity. They are all indoors except the chinese pheasants which are kept in an outside wire inclosure.

The geese are doing nicely in the new bird house. The new bird house is 14' X 32'. Ten windows are on the south side. The floor space is separated into two parts. A number of domesticated mallards are kept in one part with the geese. These birds are fed in a trough and water is put in a large pan. On the other side the seven wood-ducks are wintering, the golden-eyes and 20 mallards that were captured last fall. A trough or tank six feet by five feet and ten inches deep sets in one corner of this part of the bird house. A well with a pump in it supplies water in this tank. The water is changed every day for the birds.

All of these water birds are fed chopped up vegetables, meat and some grain in the morning. The meat is chopped fine and put in the water. In the late after-noon the birds are fed grain and at times cooked vegetables. All of these birds are let out in the day time if the weather is not too cold. But they have plenty of light from ten south windows.

Last spring we had only 13 mallards. Several were raised and last fall twenty wild ones were captured that are now doing well with the wood-ducks. To begin with we had six wood-ducks. A hawk killed one female wood-duck. One female was raised and one wild male was captured. We now have seven wood-ducks. The wood-ducks are talkative birds and take care of themselves with the other ducks.

Four golden-eyes were received last spring. Three died shortly after they were received. The fourth one died later. Six young golden-eyes were hatched out of six eggs from birds nesting in a box put in a tree hanging over Sweet Water Lake. The six golden-eyes did fine on Sweet Water Lake all summer. They were brought to the bird yard and put in with the wood-ducks. They seemed to do well for about a month this fall and then one died at a time until at present only one is left. The best care was given to them and plenty of flesh foods were before them in the water and on the ground but they gradually become light and then died. But I know they can be successfully raised at Sullys Hill when partly domesticated, mature birds are secured. As many as 16 golden-eyes were counted here last spring. It is hoped that many of them will nest here next season.

We now have five hens and two male chinese pheasants in an inclosure. A few were raised this last year. We did have a pair of golden pheasants (that had been donated by the state) but the female was lost recently. The male is doing nicely and will be supplied with a mate later if possible.

The chinese pheasants that have been turned loose at this preserve are increasing and scattering to all the neighboring timbered areas. The plans are not to try to raise many of these pheasants. They are to be kept for exhibit purposes mainly. The main line is to supply this area with water birds such are natural to this locality and try to raise prairie chickens and grouse which are becoming scarce.

War is made on predatory animals and birds and the following killed during the past year: weasels, 5; skunk, 1; mink, 1; coyotes, 3; brush wolf, 1; hawks, 14; crows, 30; horned owls, 4 and screech owls, 3. The brush wolf and three coyotes were poisoned on preserve land outside the fence. Outside people found the animals where they had wandered and then died. They all died some distance from the gate.

1924
correct

Recreation.

The public is making more and more use of the picnic grounds when the weather and roads will permit them to be out of doors and the roads are fit to travel over. The spring was very cold and rather rainy. The visitors were fewer than usual during the later part of the season due to the wet weather and very poor roads leading to Sullys Hill. Below are the visitors for the year 1924.

	<u>Visitors.</u>
Jan. 1st. to June 1st.....	331.
June	1148.
July	2749.
August	3012.
September	535.
Oct. 1st. to Dec. 31st.....	372.

Total for year 8147.

Improvements.

The improvements for the year which were completed are: winter bird house, 14' X 32' for water birds; 1 1/2 acres cleared surrounding bird house for bird yard; bird yard fenced and three dams constructed to make two ponds for ducks; hostess house and water tank with tower painted; small veranda constructed at hostess house; pavillion at west end of picnic grounds, 24' X 26'; water piped to lower part of picnic grounds by pavillion; graveling path on north side of Sweet Water Lake; fifty nesting boxes made from pieces of hollow logs put in trees on edge of Sweet Water Lake; forty nesting boxes placed in trees in grounds and around quarters for song birds and construction of bird pen and bird trap on Sweet Water Lake.

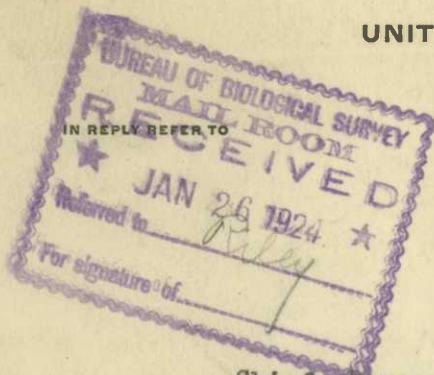
The following work will be done before July 1, 1925: painting pavillion; construction of a larger bird pen on Sweet Water Lake for the summer use in raising and decoying ducks on Sweet Water Lake and extra work in the grounds. More work could have been completed last fall but men could not be hired at the regular wages due to the high prices paid for threshing at this time.

Very truly yours,

Wesley D. Parker.
Warden, Sullys Hill Pres.

Cal Year 1923

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY



Sullys Hill Nat'l Game Preserve,
Ft. Totten, No. Dakota,
December 31, 1923.

Chief, Bureau Of Biological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Below is a report of the number of game animals in the pre-
preserve and their condition. A report is also made on the game birds
that are in captivity and birds that have been turned loose from this
preserve:

During the Year 1923.

Animals or Birds.	Loss.	Increase.	Now in Preserve.	Total.
			Males. Females.	
Buffalo	0	2✓	7 6	13.✓
Elk	25	10✓	13 15	38.✓
Deer (white tail) 0		Not known.	Unknown. Unknown.	5.✓

Canada Geese..... 1 pair.
Mallard Ducks..... 8 hens. 3 drakes.
Chinese Pheasants 6 " . 6 males.

Chinese Pheasants loose in and around the preserve before
hunting season opened, 50 by count,

The buffalo are doing well. We now have four cows that will
raise calves. We have 7 bulls and one barren cow. At least three grown
bulls and the cow could be spared. The efficiency of the herd would not
be lessened and less feed required.

By count there are 36 elk. But I feel there are at least 38
elk here by separate counting of cows, calves and bulls. There are pos-
sibly around 45 elk in the pasture. It is very hard to count them and
still be sure some are not counted twice. These animals are fed every
day. They all look good except a few bulls. The cows and young stock
look better than some of the bulls. Some of these animals are diseased
or bothered with ticks. They are rubbing the hair off of the neck and
shoulders.

The corral and chute are in shape to catch either elk or
buffalo as soon as Mr. Riley arrives. The elk go in the big corral
without fear. I believe a few can be captured without much trouble. I
would examine some now but it might make it harder to capture them in
the near future.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

IN REPLY REFER TO

Two deer were seen to-gather some time ago. One deer stays near the quarters. By count only two deer are known to be in the preserve. But as there has been no known loss there should be five or more deer in the preserve. Many tracks are noticeable at times in the big pasture but it is impossible to tell how many deer there are. The elk and buffalo make tracks every place.

We now have one pair of Canada geese. I hope to be able to secure more and raise some on Sweet Water Lake. Many flocks of geese stopped here last fall and hundreds of ducks. I mean to make Sweet Water Lake a second Jack Miner goose and duck resting place.

A very nice start of mallards are doing well in winter quarters now. They will be turned loose on Sweet Water Lake in the spring. It is planned to build them an island home or fence off a small point on Sweet Water Lake for the use of the ducks and geese. These ducks will attract other birds to this refuge and the increase used for planting purposes.

The pheasants are doing well. The plans are to keep about two males and four hens for breeding purposes. The others will be let go free.

Let me please request again that at the least the following animals be transferred or slaughtered before next winter:

Buffalo 3 very fine grown bulls, 1 baren cow.
Elk 10 good type of bull elk.

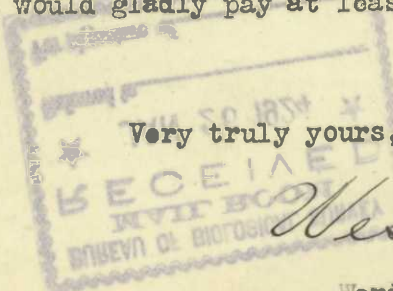
These bulls eat more feed than the females and calves. The males stay at or near the feed yard during all of the cold weather. The cows and calves look for their own feed much of the time.

There may be a small elk loss this winter as some of the animals (as mentioned above) are either diseased or bothered with parasites. Sportsmen would gladly pay at least \$50.00 to be allowed to kill a bull elk.

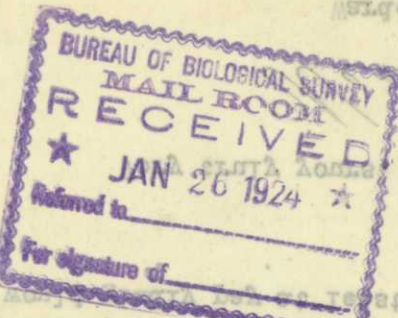
Very truly yours,

Wesley D. Parker

Warden in Charge.



MAILED IN OFFICE



Handwritten signature

to kill a rattler.
Bullfrogs, gophers, and other small mammals are taken at 100.00 to be returned
and (as mentioned above) are either used or returned with
these may be a small sum for the animal as some of the

some and others look for their own feed much of the time.
They are also of use in the feed yard and all of the other members. The
these are not more feed than the animals and others. The

to food of rattler.
Bullfrogs are taken from the water. I have seen
many of them killed or injured before they are
for the Bureau and other parts of the year the following

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bullfrogs.
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Bullfrogs are taken from the water and other parts of the year
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

IN REPLY REFER TO

Sullys Hill Nat'l Game Preserve,
Ft. Totten, N. Dakota,
December 31, 1923.

Chief, Bureau Of Biological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir :

Below is a report of the number of visitors and improvements
for the calender year, ending December 31, 1923.....

(1923)	Visitors.
Jan. 1st. to June 1st.	500.
June	1313.
July	3546.
August	1792.
September	1157.
October 1st. to Dec.31.	1082.

Total for year.. 9390.

the re Many more visitors would have been to this preserve during
the season if the roads had been better. They were very bad during the latter
part of the season. Visitors that walked in when the season was closed are
counted above.

Improvements for the year: -- Drive (about onehalf mile)
from picnic grounds to main road (Sun Shine Trail) graded and surfaced; Hostess
House finished inside and opened in July, Ceiling, walls , panels and floors
gone over again in the fall; Quarters, barn and shop painted; Front entrance
completed, tops of piers completed and granite tablets inserted; Four more
lunch tables and two fire-places in picnic grounds completed; Walk around Sweet
Water lake graded, half surfaced and bridge made across stream; Parking grounds
marked off by two rows of large stone and graded; Three strands of barbed wire
placed on top of fence around Sweet Water Lake; Hay corral (60' X 90') con-
structed near capturing corral; Chute and squeeze (in connection) with cor-
rall for capturing animals and many other small improvements.

\$2700.00 was apportioned for use at this preserve: All of that
sum has been expended in connection with the work named above and for feed for
the animals except \$29.32. The cost of each separate improvement is not stated
here as it was stated on each voucher sent in for what the funds were expended.
Economy was practiced at all times.

Very truly yours,

Wesley D. Parker.
Warden in Charge.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
MAIL ROOM
★ RECEIVED ★
JAN 26 1924
Referred to _____
For signature of _____

During the past few years, the Government has been very successful in its efforts to reduce the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate has fallen from 15.2 percent in 1975 to 9.2 percent in 1980. This is a significant achievement, and it is a testament to the hard work and dedication of the American people. The Government will continue to work hard to create more jobs and to reduce the unemployment rate even further.

Сбербанк	128*	до 128*	21	1088
Восстановление				1188
Уплата				1288
1288				2288
1288				1288
1288	128*	до 1288	128*	200

December 21st 1882.
 Lt. Joffenst & J. Joffest
 207th St. N. 10th St. S. 10th St. S.

C O P Y

United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Biological Survey

Cal. Game
1923

Sullys Hill Nat'l. Game Preserve
Ft. Totten, N. Dakota,
December 31, 1923.

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Warden in Charge.

COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

*Cal. from
1923*

Sullys Hill Nat'l. Game Preserve,
Ft. Totten, No. Dakota,
December 31, 1923.

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Washington, D. C.

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During the year 1923					
Animals or Birds,	Loss	Increase	Now in Preserve		Total
			Males.	Females	
Buffalo	0	2	7	6	13
Elk	25	10	13	15	38
Deer(white tail)	0	Not known	Unknown	Unknown	5
Canada Geese	1 pair				
Mallard Ducks ...	8 hens, 3 drakes				
Chinese Pheasants 6 "	6 males				

Chinese Pheasants loose in and around the preserve before hunting season opened, 50 by count.

The buffalo are doing well. We now have four cows that will raise calves. We have 7 bulls and one barren cow. At least three grown bulls and the cow could be spared. The efficiency of the herd would not be lessened and less feed required.

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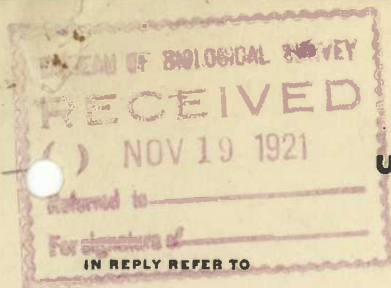
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Very truly yours,

Wesley D. Parker

Warden in Charge



FILE COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Game and Bird Reservations
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Nov. 16, 1921.

Report on Sully's Hill Nat'l Park from my arrival on May 20, 1920 up until present date.

A. Animals -

I. Buffalo.

There were seven buffalo here in 1920.
One yearling bull born in 1919 in park the other
six were brought from Oregon. No calves were
born in 1920. Three calves were born in 1921.
One female May 12 - one male May 15 - another
male Oct 1. Feeding for the winter of 1920-1921
began Nov. 10 and ended April 15-1921 when the
buffalo left of their own accord to pasture.
Feed consisted of hay and straw put out
twice daily and spread among the trees
to insure all the animals getting their share.
A box with a fifty pound block of salt was
put in the feed yard. During the six months
of feeding the buffalo did not once leave
the yard further than four hundred yards.
A temporary fence was built inclosing shed.
Straw wind-break was put up on west side.
The hay stack was on the south, shed on
north leaving only the east open. In the spring
cared one

2.
A (Animals (continued))

the animals were looking fine. Feeding commenced this year Nov 6 and animals will be given same general care as last year.

Ten head of buffalo all well.

II. Elk.

There were thirty elk, the original herd having been brought from Yellowstone Park. In 1920 there were six calves; in 1921 there were eight. A pole hay corral was built in the interior of the park where the elk were fed small portions of hay and straw for the purpose of making them more accustomed to man. Salt was put out by the corral and elk would usually be seen near. The same treatment will be given them this year.

III Deer.

There were six white-tail deer which were brought from the State Agricultural College at Fargo, North Dakota. One female is a pet and came to the house all winter for feed. She has begun her trips again this winter being fed several times. The other deer stay in the north side of the park and are rarely seen as the underbrush is dense.

B. Game birds -

- captures* | I. Canada Goose - One pair.
II. Gray Mallard Ducks. Two pair.

Pen was built adjoining Picnic grounds enclosing a portion of lake for birds to swim in. The birds are kept in the barn during winter.

III. China^{ese} Rheasants. ✓

Four do turned out Sept-1- in Park.

C. Trapping.

Four Coyotes were trapped inside the park during the winter of 1920-1921, and one ermine. The skins were sent to Washington.

D. Improvements, 1920.

I. Roads.

The old military trail to Sully's Hill was improved, three new grades being built, the road widened etc, The proposed new roadway main entrance was grubbed and cleared.

A foot path from present entrance to picnic grounds was completed.

The road from quarters to picnic grounds was improved and graveled.

4.

D. Improvements, 1920. (continued)

II Parking grounds.

Parking grounds near swings grubbed. Cleared and completed.

The ~~parking~~ grounds near quarters were partly grubbed and cleared.

III Telephone Line.

A telephone line was built thro woods to main line. Phone installed in house and connected line was cleared of underbrush and a strip of branches on each side of line trimmed off.

IV. Fences.

Proposed fence line was cleared from quarters around little lake enclosing some one hundred and sixty acres of land. Some big anchor post were put in.

Fence was partly built from corner of garden to south line fence.

Short piece of fence from house to west fence was taken up.

A gate was put in on west side in big fence close to picnic grounds leading to beach for gravel and stone.

D. Improvements 1920. (Continued)

V. Pipe line and Reservoir.

Spring above garden was cleared out and planked. A concrete reservoir was put in and pipe line dug to hostess house near the picnic grounds.

VI Buildings and Timber work.

Hostess house partly built.

19. benches for picnickers were built and put on grounds.

3. stationary tables built on grounds.

Screens for house porches made.

3. Tent frames made.

VII Painting

Two coats of paint given Hostess house.

VIII Flag and Bell Poles.

One 40 ft. flag pole prepared Painted and erected in front of house.

One bell pole 12 ft prepared and put up. in back of house.

E. Further Improvements (1921.)

I Road to beach cleared and improved.

II Baskets for waste on Picnic grounds made.

III Hostess house lathed plastered, fitted with storm doors. Circular lawn in -

E. Improvements 1921 (continued)

- III. - back of house, blind alley on east side.
- IV Tank house built and painted.
- V Pipe line put in joints fitted and boxes built over unions and some joints
Roof put on Reservoir.
- VI Posts around garden fence partly replaced.
- VII Roads improved.
- VIII Fence Partly cleared.

~~VII~~

F. Visitors.

Oct 20-1920. till Oct 21. 1921- 9.093.

Francis W. Triska.

RECEIVED
() JAN 30 1922

FILE COPY 175

Progress Report Sully Hill Nat'l Park Game and Bird Reservations
for Calendar Year 1921.

Five Weeks
Stay.

There was but a five weeks stay at the Park in the Summer of 1921 in which improvements could be forwarded and attention was centered about the Hostess House and the details, that would enter into its completion. Some Plumbers were got out from Town, the plan for putting in the fixtures agreed upon and a list of the required material drawn up and made ready for bidding. A few hours were also used while enroute through the Cities (St. Paul) to look over types of fixtures and make selections.

Hostess House
Details.

Also the interior woodwork was drawn to specifications and gone over at various times with four prospective bidders. embracing the woodwork all in one list for bidding. Proposals were drawn up and bids obtained, but they were thought to be too much and it was decided to hold them until early in the spring (1922) and re submit for more favorable figures. This was result consultation local Architects.

The Storage water tank and the special brick for the Hearth were ordered up and shipped in, ready for placing.

Plastering and
Painting.

The plasterer and the material were got out from Town and that job was done. Some painting was done but due to the gnats this had to be left until autumn, and in the autumn, the painter decided upon, would'nt come out and stated he would get out first thing in the spring, before the small flies got bad.

Proposed new

Fence inside. The course was gone over carefully and a list made of what would be required in material and fixings and a bid taken for the purchase of the same. There being every chance that the price of steel would be lessened during the winter and with no chance to get the fence up in case the material was ordered in Spetember, The purchase was deferred. This shipment should start from the Mills In Pennsylvania not later than April first.

Water
Supply.

This consists of a " catching basin " on the site of some good springs. From this a pipe conducts the water to a combined filter and concrete storage tank. From this tank, the pipe line goes to the picnic grounds, With a branch to the house yard and a branch to the Hostess House. The water was running in this system in 1920. but the Mason made a fault in placing the pipes in the wall of the tank and therefore the pipes had to be taken out again and the project held uncompleted to another season.

Sum

The water pipe has now been placed permanently with proper draining devices

Supply Tank The water is to be raised by gravity into a storage
Near Hostess tank elevated on tower, close to the building, and from
House. that, taken into the building. A new tank tower
 was designed and put up in proper location, to conform
in style with the house, (See Print) This is ready to mount tank
upon and the tank is at the Park,

Roads and Considerable work was done on the Park roads in the
Parking autumn, to shape them somewhat better for drainage.
Grounds. The larger parking ground for the most of the cars
 was torn up, so as to shape it and surface for per-
manent use.

Fireplaces Two permanent open air fireplaces, were constructed
On the Grounds on the picnic grounds. One of four compartments
 the other of two. These are unique in design a
and utility and one of the good improvements for the public, so far
put in. There will be but need of two more for the enlarged
grounds, but they cannot be put in until the enlarging fence is thrown
about to protect them,

The Game Mammals.

The Bison. In number last year
 Calves of 1921

7
3 10. ✓

An unusual occurrence was the late calf of
october. Traceable to the small area of the Park.
All are reported as doing well, but to endeavor to
get the old cow through the winter. Also the mother
cow of the October calf. Some extra grain feed was
prescribed and is being given this winter.

The Elk, By actual count, we can but state these as
 in number. We believe there are more, but mention
has been made of the difficulties of making a
complete count in the Park of the elk and deer.

44 ✓

The Deer Can be stated as three in number for similar
 reasons, It is believed there might be two
more.

3 ✓

The Pheasants

Mention has been made of the fifty birds liberated within the boundaries of the Park, by Officials of The State Game Department, North Dakota, and the object for which they were placed. It appears that the bulk of them have already left the boundaries, I think however that our higher hills, which can be seen for considerable distance will tend to attract them back in the spring, We have baited them inside and will continue to do so as long as there is bare ground,

In connection with the pheasants I wish to refer to a matter I wrote about and received a reply, but I do not believe the object of my bringing up the question was obtained for the reply stated that under the authorization the cost of the pens would be a proper expense. The State Game Department proposes to give us some groups of pheasants for display purposes, If we take them an expense is going to be taken on that is extra to what we planned for the season of 1922 We have our plans for the summer and all the funds are going onto certain features of improvements and whether in addition to these it would be desired that I put up the pens, ?

Birds in Captivity

The geese are down to one bird in number, The gray mallard ducks are nine in number A brood was reared in the spring of 1921.

Driving Wild Deer Inside

It was reported that there were many deer outside the fence, which but needed a slight effort to get them inside I made reply that I believed the number was greatly exaggerated. We have watched the indications carefully and to some extra effort but do not find traces of more than two deer on the outside It will be watched and if they drift back in the vicinity of the Park an attempt will be made,

Attendance

The attendance at the Park for the season was in August stated as 8 401. This was occasioned by a premature report being called for by an Acting Superintendent under the Interior Department, There were some additional but not enough to bring the total to that of 1921 by considerable

It is general supposition that people were not travelling about as much last season as before. Shortage of funds and the business depression kept many from using cars and without cars the Park is not visited to a wide extent,

January 23' 1922

Frederick M. Dille

(C O P Y)

FILE COPY

Game and Bird Reservations

Sullys Hill Nat'l Park,
Ft. Totten, N. D.

January 29, 1921.

Subject: General Report.

Dr. E. W. Nelson,
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

1. Conditions for the past month of January at Sullys Hill Park are as follows:

2. The buffalo are in good condition staying on feed yard all the time. The elk are also looking good. The last count I had on the latter was thirty six. There were thirty head in one herd and six bulls in another. In the herd of thirty, I could see four spike bulls (two larger ones) the rest being cows and calves.

3. Up to the present we have very little snow. We had a few cold snaps during the month of January, but the weather has moderated lately.

4. While patrolling park, I could see no signs of coyotes tracks but found some weasel tracks and also plenty of prairie chickens. They seem to come in from the prairie. January 27 while patrolling I counted 147 chickens in seven different flocks.

5. Have seen one deer, but tracked two more in the timber on the north side of the park.

6. I am shipping this date, parcels post, the two coyote skins. Hope they arrive O. K. I am sending them direct to headquarters at Mr. Dille's suggestion.

Very truly yours,

(signed) F. W. Triska.

Extra Copy Sullys Hill Project 1919 (Calendar year)

FILE COPY
Game and Bird Reservations

January 15, 1920.

Mr. E. W. Nelson,

Chief, Biological Survey.

Dear Mr. Nelson:

In compliance with Paragraph 147 Administrative Regulations, the following report of progress on the Project "Sullys Hill National Game Preserve", is respectfully submitted:

The appropriation of \$5,000 which became available in July, 1919, for the maintenance of the game preserve and the construction of "shelters and other structures which may be necessary for the protection of game or the use of visitors" made it possible to continue the development of the reservation on a broader and more satisfactory basis than has hitherto been possible. During the summer the game preserve was visited by the Chief of the Bureau, Dr. George W. Field, in Charge of Reservations, and Inspector F.M. Dille, and tentative plans were outlined for certain improvements which are greatly needed. These improvements comprise developments of adequate water supply, installation of proper sanitary arrangements, shelters for visitors, bathing facilities, and provision so the visitors may reach the summit of the hill and have greater use of the so-called 'picnic ground' without entering the game enclosure or interfering with the animals. The proposed Sunset Highway from Devils Lake is projected along the shore of the Lake and will make this reservation

E.W.N., 2- -

much more accessible. The number of visitors to the Park in 1919 was 4,026, slightly less than the number in 1918 (4,198), but nearly twice as many as in 1917.

The big game on this reservation are now well established and have done well during the year. The buffalo now number 7, elk 22 (not including the calves of 1919), and the deer 6 (not including fawns). One buffalo calf was born last spring.

The importance of this Preserve as a recreation ground to the eastern section of North Dakota is becoming more and more appreciated, and there is probably no other place where the establishment of a game preserve and a small herd of representative big game attracts more visitors than at Sullys Hill.

Very truly yours,

Acting In Charge of Reservations.

TSP:CBM

FILE COPY
Game and Bird Reservations

June 30, 1917

Sully's Hill National Park

An 88" woven wire fence with steel posts has been constructed under contract and completed, enclosing this Park of 788 acres (September)

A five room house for Headquarters and Warden use cost \$ 1557 with Barn cost 649 Has been completed

A minor fence of woven wire has been constructed to exclude the picnic grounds from the Larger portion of the Park so as to give the visiting public access to their grove without danger from the Bison and elk within the Park,

Fifteen head of elk were brought from the Yellowstone Park and placed within in March , One died soon after arrival, The others are doing well, Wh-tailed,

Four deer were obtained from the Agricultural Experiment Station of North Dakota, Fargo, N.D. and placed in the Park in May One died from the effects of the journey. The others are thriving,

There is a large number of visitors to the Park principally upon Sunday and holidays. Many come to see the elk or deer but are disappointed on account of the wooded character of the Refuge but conveniences for outdoor picnic grounds have been placed within the grove and the visitors find a restful and regulated place for their quiet recreations,

F. M. Dille